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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. **TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance**

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The North Carolinian
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Treasurer—Thomas M[illegible].
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
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He invites a call from every one.

Forgotten.

Once, looking through a little sheaf
Of papers stored from childhood's years,
I chanced upon a faded leaf,
And read, half smiling, half in tears,

This legend on the wrapping set
In delicate girl writing small:
"Never this day, this leaf forget;"
And, lo! I had forgot it all.

Nor could I think with all my care
What it did ever mean, and so
I slowly let the summer air
Waft it away, and watched it go

With dreaming gaze. And is it thus,
I mused, with this world's joy and grief?
"Never forget," it seems to us,
As I wrote on my little sheaf;

When, lo! without our knowledge, curled
Our scroll of earth; its story small
Comes not into that higher world;
Besides—we have forgot it all!

—*Constance Fenimore Woolson.*

"CHISPA."

In 1865 I was working on the south fork of the Yuba, at a point two or three miles below Sierra City. I was at work alone in a ravine making down the river. Half a dozen other miners had cabins not far from mine, and were at work in gulches or on bars in the river. All of our cabins were on the south side of the river, and mine was at least half a mile further south than any of the others, which carried it well up toward the main ridge or range of hills walling in the stream.

One day at noon I went home to get my dinner, and on opening the door of my cabin saw in the middle of the floor a small scrap of white paper folded in the form of a note. I thought this not a little curious, as my door was secured with a padlock of peculiar construction, and no man could have entered except through the "cat hole" at the bottom of the door.

As I took up the note I saw that there were two or three drops of blood on it. The note alone was sufficient to startle me, but when I saw the blood a chill ran through my veins as I said: "Here is some villainy afoot! Somebody has been murdered, perhaps!" My next thought was that some of the boys might be playing a trick on me. Instead of at once opening the note to read it I began looking into all corners of the room, even stooped and peeped under my bed.

No one was to be seen. My cat, old "Chispa," was the only living thing in the place. He came purring about my legs, as was his habit when I came home; though often he was out on his own hook, hunting and prospecting about, for he was not one of your home-staying, lazy kind of cats.

After speaking a kind word or two to old "Chispa" I opened the note, and as I read began to open my eyes. The little note—merely the folded leaf of an ordinary memorandum book—read as follows:

"June 9, 1865—This is to inform the person into whose hands it may come that I am in the old Maldanado shaft. By the breaking of a ladder I fell to the bottom of the shaft about three days ago. I am almost starved. For God's sake, come to my assistance at once.

"JACOB PRITCHARD."

When I had read the note—scrawled with a very dull lead pencil—I hardly knew what to think. My brain was in a whirl, and I made no headway in trying to think. As I turned the paper in my fingers I observed that the blood came off from it and stained my hand; I saw, in fact, that it was quite fresh.

This astonished me not a little, "for," thought I, "if he fell into the shaft three days ago and hurt himself, how does it happen that the blood on this note is still fresh and almost warm?"

My next thought was this: "If he is in the bottom of the Maldanado shaft—more than one hundred feet below the surface, as he says, how could he leave me this note?" Certainly the thing was improbable, and I could make neither head nor tail of the business. Who Jacob Pritchard was I did not know. I did not remember having ever heard his name.

I sat down on a stool and tried to think. "Here," thought I, "is a man in the bottom of a shaft, where he has been for three days, and where he is now supposed to be starving, who leaves a note on my cabin floor asking me to come and get him out. There is blood—fresh blood—on this note, which makes things still worse!"

I sat and thought and thought till things got so mixed up in my head that I was no more capable of forming an opinion in regard to the business than a born idiot.

I talked to the cat—to old Chispa—about it, and the old fellow seemed willing to assist me, and he got upon my knee and snuffed at the note as though he knew that the cause of my trouble lay in that. He then jumped down and running to the corner of the room brought me the remains of a little crippled squirrel which he had lately caught, as I could see, just as if he thought I might be in trouble on the grub question, and as much as to say: "Here, lod pard, eat and be merry!"

The more I pondered on the matter the more it puzzled me. At one time I thought that a man might have been murdered and thrown into the shaft, and that his murderers might then have left the note at my cabin. This would not do, however, as, if the murderers wished the body of their victim to be found, there was no need of throwing it into the shaft alive, and not wishing him to perish they might have left the note for me to find. There appeared to be some little sense in this, yet I had no desire to go to the shaft alone; it might be a trick to get me out to murder or maltreat me. Again there was no reason for trying to entice me to any particular spot, as I was living quite alone at my cabin and might easily be caught there or at my claim at any time.

Being unable to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion in regard to the mysterious affair, I made up my mind to see some of the "boys" on the river and lay the matter before them.

Having got four or five of my neighbors together, I produced the note, told them where I found it, and asked them what they thought of the "business." After much talk we all concluded that there was in it a trick of some kind; however, we would see it out.

We determined to visit the shaft named, the whereabouts of which was well known to us all, we having seen it scores of times. It was decided that each man should be armed with a six-shooter and that we should take with us two or three candles and a long rope; also a canteen of water and some brandy. Happen what might, we would thoroughly examine the shaft.

About three o'clock in the afternoon all was in readiness, and we set out—set out on what seemed one of the wildest of wild goose chases.

The Maldanado shaft is situated on the sharp ridge of a high and steep hill, nearly a mile south of the north fork of the Yuba; also it was about half a mile above where my own cabin stood. The shaft was sunk by Gabriel Maldanado, a man well known to all the early miners of the Comstock lode, but now some years dead. The shaft was sunk on a rich vein of gold bearing quartz. The ore extracted was taken down to the river on the backs of pack mules over a long zigzag trail, and was there worked in arastras. The shaft at the mine was sunk after the old Mexican fashion. It was about eight feet by fourteen in size, and its ladders of notched poles were used instead of rope and windlass or hoisting apparatus, the miners walking up and down the poles and carrying the ore poised on their heads in rawhide sacks. The poles were placed in the shaft in such a position that they formed a zigzag line, like a worm fence, from top to bottom, there being little platforms on which rested the foot of one ladder and the top of the next below. Thus, in descending the shaft, one passed from platform to platform, and side to side of the opening, until the bottom was reached. When the news of the discovery of silver in Washoe reached Maldanado he abandoned this mine—which was hardly paying expenses at the time—and crossing the Sierra Nevada mountains came to the Comstock lode.

The nearer our little party came to the shaft the more certain we all felt that we were on a fool's errand; for how was a man in the bottom of that shaft to send a note stating the fact to a place full half a mile away? It was nonsense to think of such a thing; yet there we were toiling up the steep face of the mountain for the purpose of finding the man—the man calling himself Jacob Pritchard. Several times we halted and laughed at the ridiculousness of our mission.

Arrived at the top of the hill and at the mouth of the shaft, one of the men said: "Well, here we are! Now to make known our presence to the man in the shaft—to Jacob Pritchard!"

"Well, call down to him," said another, laughing; for, now that we stood at the mouth of the shaft, we felt quite silly, and half expected to see some one peep out from behind a tree or rock and "raise the laugh" on us.

The man who had first spoken stooped over the shaft and shouted: "Jacob, are you down there?"

Almost instantly there came up from the shaft a faint cry that was half moan, half shout. We all heard it, and were thrilled and startled.

Most of the faces about the shaft suddenly grew pale. We all stood silent for seconds, when some one said: "Sure as fate there is a man down there!"

"Who are you? Who is down there?" again called out our spokesman, stooping close down to the dark mouth of the shaft.

"Jacob Pritchard!" was the answer that came up the shaft. The name was so distinctly uttered that all heard it, and hearing it, turned a shade paler than before.

"It beats all," said one of the men, breaking a somewhat protracted silence. "That was the name signed on the note, and there is the fellow still in the shaft."

"Ask him about the note," said one of our party.

"Did you—write a note—and send it out—asking for help?" cried our spokesman.

"I did," was the prompt response from the bottom of the shaft, and again we all gazed at one another in amazement.

"How—could you—send out—a letter?" asked Bill.

"Get me out. I can't tell now!" came from the dark, in a vexed and gasping voice.

"He is right," said Bill; "we ought to be ashamed to stand here questioning the poor fellow when there are enough of us to eat him up without either salt or pepper! Light a couple of candles and get the rope ready. Two of us will go down and see how he can be got out. Some of the bottom ladders must be broken, or he could come out himself—that is, if his legs are both sound. Mike Murphy, you are stout and active, come with me and we'll go and see that fellow."

"B—but h—how could he bring up the letter?" stammered Mike, shaking his head and looking anything but ready to descend the shaft.

"Blow the letter!" said Bill; "he'll tell us all about that when we get him out. Are we to keep him there all day while we stand here parleying like a pack of cowards?"

"I—I'm not afraid to go down there, of course," said Mike, "but we all know that this here is a queer kind of business, from first to last—that is, as far as we've got in it."

"Well, then, Mike, you and I go," said Bill. "Just drop the end of the rope into the shaft and we'll work it along to the bottom as we coon it down the ladders. Take your candle, Mike."

Mike took the candle into a rather unsteady hand, and then waiting until Bill was down a few feet, got upon the top of the notched pole and began descending backward, as a crawfish travels.

Slowly and steadily the two men descended the shaft, slipping from notch to notch in the long slender poles. As we stood at the edge of the wide opening and eagerly gazed down into it, we could distinctly see our two companions and mark their slow descent by the flickering light of their candles. Now they were passing over the west side of the shaft; soon they turned and were seen coming back to the east side, on which we stood; anon they took another ladder, and again moved to the west. Each time when they thus crossed the shaft they came to a little platform on which rested the foot of one ladder and from which started the top of the next below; and so they toilsomely zigzagged their way down, the light of their candles growing smaller and smaller till all we saw resembled two little stars.

Finally the two twinkling stars went over to the west side of the shaft and stopped side by side. A murmuring, as of the voices of persons in conversation, then came up the shaft.

"Pay out more rope!" shouted Bill.

The rope was slowly run out.

"All right! That's enough!" cried Bill.

Again a hum of voices was heard, then came the order from Bill: "Haul up; haul slowly and carefully! Slowly—slowly—slowly! Hold! Hold on now; that will do!"

There was more buzzing of voices, then Bill cried out: "Hello, up there!"

"Hello!" cried we.

"I am going to—bring him up—the ladders," said Bill, sending his message up in sections, so that it would not become tangled on the way. "I shall leave—the rope around him. Keep the slack hauled up—but don't pull hard. Do you understand?"

"All right!" cried I. "We know how it is."

Then they started up the ladders. They halted to rest at each platform. As they crossed the shaft in their slow ascent we could see, after a time, that Bill was ahead, keeping the rope properly taut; that Mike was "boosting" in the rear, while a dark lump was moving upward between the two. Gradually they worked their way up, resting and climbing.

Finally, as they approached the top, we were able to catch occasional glimpses (over Bill's shoulders) of a pale face and a black, bushy beard. Then, when they reached the last ladder, sloping up toward us, there was added to the picture a pair of black and eager looking eyes—hungry looking is probably the better expression.

We at the top became so much excited that we came near "yanking" the man up to the top of the shaft at a single haul—would have done so, perhaps, but for the warning cries of Bill, whom we were in danger of dislodging from the notched pole on which he had a precarious footing.

The man was safely landed at the top of the shaft. He was a stranger to us all. A tall, young fellow, apparently about twenty-six years of age, stood before us. He wore a black felt hat and ordinary miner's garb. The man was weak, and tottered as he opened the noose at the end of the rope, dropped it to his feet, and stepped out of it.

Suddenly he sunk upon his knees. We were about to go to his assistance, thinking he had fainted, when he raised his hands, and we saw, by the motion of his lips, that he was doing a thing we did not often see done in the mines. We took off our hats and stood by in silence.

When the young man attempted to rise from his knees he fell over on his side, and came near rolling into the shaft again, for he had fainted. Some water from the canteen revived him, and a spoonful of brandy soon gave him strength to stand, and even to walk slowly, supported on either side by one of our men.

We were all dying of curiosity, and as we moved down the side of the mountain toward my cabin we could not refrain from asking a few questions, weak and sick as the young man looked.

"Your name is Jacob Pritchard?" asked one of the men.

"It is," said the stranger.

"Did you write this note?" said I, exhibiting the scrap of writing I had found.

"I did," said the man; "but there is blood on it. How came that? I am not hurt!"

"It was as I found it on my cabin floor, where you left it," said I.

"Where I left it? How could I?" said the young man, giving me a reproachful look.

"Well," said I, "that is what I want to know—and you all the time in the shaft!"

"Was it really brought to your cabin?"

"Of course; how else would I have got it?" said I.

"It is a miracle!" cried the young man.

"But how could you send the note up out of the shaft?" asked one of the men.

"The story is too long to be told now; besides, what you most want to know is so simple—I might say so silly—that you will be inclined to laugh at me when I tell you. But when I am rested I will tell you all."

This was gasped out a little at a time, and so feebly that we all saw that the young man was in no condition to tell a long story, such as his promised to be. Bill, who felt proud of his part in the business of the rescue, swore that the man should not say a word until he had swallowed something in the shape of food and till he felt himself able to talk.

After we had reached my cabin, and after the stranger had partaken of such food as we thought suitable for him in his weak state, we asked him to tell us his story.

"I ought to ask you to tell me your story," said he, "as there are things that puzzle me not a little, and which you ought to be able to explain. I think you have said you found my note here on the floor of your cabin?"

"I have said so," I replied, "and I cannot understand how it was left there."

"The circumstance cannot astonish you more than it does me," said the young man. "The hand of God is in it! When you have heard my story you will probably be able to tell me how the note was brought to you; indeed, that is a mystery which it will remain with you to explain—it is what I do not understand."

"Then it will never be explained," said I.

"We don't know that," said the young man. "But I will tell you all I know about this business."

"Good! Let us have it," said all hands.

"Well," said the young man, "to begin with: I have been mining about Downieville—up the river along Sailor ravine and off that way—for some months, making little more than grub. I had often heard of the shaft abandoned by Maldanado at the time of the Washoe silver excitement, and thought that where so much gold had been found, some must have been left. I managed to get a description of the shaft from a man who had not the slightest idea of the use I intended making of the information he was giving me. Three days ago I stole out of Downieville and came up here, determined to descend the vein and examine the shaft myself.

"I was provided with a candle and matches, and when I found the shaft, after a long search, I unhesitatingly entered it and began to descend by means of the notched poles. I never thought it possible that any accident could happen to me.

"All went well till I was on the last ladder from the bottom. I was about the middle of the pole or ladder, when, without the least warning, it broke in the center, and I fell a distance of about ten feet, to the bottom of the shaft. I was not at all hurt. The upper part of the ladder fell across my thighs but did not hurt me. I felt at once that I was completely trapped. The pole had become quite rotten, and besides the middle notch had by accident been cut a little too deep.

"In falling my candle was extinguished, but I had a good supply of matches and soon lighted it again. Holding the candle aloft I found to my dismay that to the first platform and to the foot of the nearest ladder the distance was nearly twenty feet. To this height on all sides I was shut in by a smooth and solid wall of rock.

"I next looked about the bottom of the shaft. The space was about eight feet in width by fourteen in length—it having been excavated in this shape in order to give room for planting the ladders at a proper angle. Only half the bottom was dry ground. The east side of the shaft, into which the vein dipped, had been sunk about three feet lower than the west side, and contained over two feet of water.

"When I had made these observations I again looked aloft and carefully examined the walls on all sides. They afforded not a chink by means of which I could hope to climb to the platform above. I planted the two pieces of the broken ladder against the wall, and, carrying the other, climbed up and tried to plant it upon the first section. I could not make it stand, and to have attempted to climb it even though it had stood would have been folly, as it was quite vertical. I tried planting its base in some of the notches in my first section, but they were not deep enough, and I could not make it stand. When I stood my first section against the shaft at a smaller angle I could plant my second in the notches; but then it would not reach higher than within six or eight feet of the platform I wished to gain.

"All this time my candle was stuck into a bit of clay at the bottom of the shaft. It was fast being consumed, which I could not afford, therefore I blew it out and sat down in the dark. My feelings may, perhaps, be imagined, but I cannot describe them. I wanted to think—to do some good strong thinking—but my thoughts and my brain seemed to spin around in a circle, and all I did was to repeat over and over the one word: 'Lost! lost! lost!' Lost was all I could say—all I could get my brain to comprehend.

"I lay down and rocked myself to and fro on the ground, not remaining still for a moment, save when I occasionally paused to gaze up at the little square of light that marked the top of the shaft. Once in thus tossing about I struck my head against the wall of the shaft This gave me an idea that I stopped for a moment to consider; it was that I might at last dash out my brains against the rock when there seemed to be nothing else to do.

"This did me some good, and I begun to think again. It appeared to me that I had seen something floating in the water in the other part of the shaft during the time my candle was burning. I tried to remember what it was. There were several objects. They were not bits of wood or bark, but something else—just what I could not recollect. This bothered me so much that I determined to light my candle and see what was in the water. I found two dead rabbits—all bloated and green—three or four small striped squirrels, one tolerably large gray squirrel of a burrowing kind, and half a dozen mice.

"All these were more or less decayed, but I considered that it might yet become necessary for me to eat them; therefore I fished them out and placed them in a corner of the dry part of the shaft, where I could find them if my candle was all gone when the time came that I must eat them. This done I blew out my candle and again laid down to roll and toss, to gaze at the speck of day far above me, and groan.

"Some one might pass that way and hear me. The moment this thought came into my head I arose, and leaning against the wall and looking upward, I began shouting. Hour after hour I did nothing but shout. I shouted till I could hardly stand. Finally, completely exhausted, I fell asleep.

"When I awoke it was all dark above, and I said it was now dark—no use of shouting. When daylight came again I resumed my shouting, and kept it up until I became very hoarse and weak, when I gave it up as worse than useless.

"I studied all manner of combinations to be made with my two pieces of ladder, and two or three times lighted my candle to look at them, but soon blew it out again, as I saw that they could not be made any longer than they actually were. The bit of daylight above did not reach me, and did me no good except to let me know when it was day and when night.

"It is useless to prolong this part of my story. I soon suffered the pangs of hunger and thirst. It was not hard to bring myself to crawl to the water and drink of it, foul as it was, but it was hard to undertake to eat of the dead animals. Several times I attempted it, but gave it up, feeling that the time had not yet arrived.

"I found myself taking naps at all times of the day and night. On awakening from one of these short naps I thought I heard something on the bottom of the shaft—there was a light rattling of the little quartz pebbles of broken fragments of rock. I listened for some time and finally became satisfied that there was something moving about in the shaft. I struck a match and lighted my candle, when I saw near me a striped squirrel. I was delighted to find that I had some live thing in the shaft with me. I advanced and picked up the little animal, which hardly made an attempt to escape. As I held it in my hands I could feel its heart beating so rapidly that the pulsations could not be counted. 'Here,' thought I, 'are a few mouthfuls of food that may be eaten without loathing.' As I held the squirrel in my hand, thinking whether to kill and eat it then, or to await a still more dire extremity, I happened to cast my eyes upward to the ladders, when, 'now,' thought I, 'if this were a carrier pigeon, a sparrow, or a bird of any kind, it might be the means of saving me.' Then it occurred to me that I might make a better use of the squirrel than to eat it.

"Taking out my memorandum book I wrote the note you found on your cabin floor, and wrapped it about the body of the squirrel, tying it there with a bit of thread drawn from my handkerchief and wound many times round the little animal. I then tossed it up to the platform which I longed so much to reach. I saw it land on the platform, and then saw it make its way off up the first ladder above, after which I saw nothing more of it. I prayed most earnestly that something might come of this silly looking experiment, then fell asleep, and awoke and prayed again.

"All seemed of no use, however, and I was on the point of trying once more to eat one of the disgusting dead squirrels in the shaft, when a voice—it seemed from heaven—said: 'Jacob, are you there?' and you came and found me."

"All is now clear as day," said I. "The squirrel with your note tied upon his body wandered down the side of the mountain, was seen by my old cat 'Chispa'—the greatest hunter in the State—who pounced upon him and brought him home to show him to me; fooled with him about the cabin and finally killed him and began eating him, when the note was dislodged and fell upon the floor, where it was found by me. Yes, and old 'Chispa' even had the sense to bring me the remains of the squirrel when he found me wondering about the note—as much as to say: 'I found it stuck upon this fellow.'"

"Why, that's the simplest thing in the world, after all," said Jacob Pritchard, and all hands said: "It is no mystery, after all."

The Votes for United States Presidents.

Year.	Candidates.	Popular Vote.	Electoral Vote.
1789	George Washington....		Unanimous.
1796	John Adams..........		71
	Thomas Jefferson.......		69
1800	Thomas Jefferson.......		73
	Aaron Burr..............		73
	John Adams		65
1804	Thomas Jefferson.......		148
	C. C. Pinckney..........		28
1808	James Madison..........		122
	C. C. Pinckney..........		47
1812	James Madison..........		128
	Dewitt Clinton..........		89
1816	James Monroe..........		183
	Rufus King..............		34
1820	James Monroe..........	Only one electoral vote in opposition.	
1824	John Q. Adams..........	105,321	84
	Andrew Jackson.........	156,872	99
	W. H. Crawford.........	44,282	41
	Henry Clay..............	46,587	37
1828	Andrew Jackson.........	647 231	178
	John Q. Adams..........	509,097	83
1832	Andrew Jackson.........	687,502	219
	Henry Clay..............	530,189	49
	John Floyd..............		11
	William Wirt............		7
1836	Martin Van Buren......	761,549	170
	Wm. H. Harrison........	736,656	121
1840	Wm. H. Harrison........	1,275,011	234
	Martin Van Buren......	1,135,761	60
1844	James K. Polk..........	1,337,243	170
	Henry Clay..............	1,361,362	105
1848	Zachary Taylor..........	1,360,099	163
	Lewis Cass..............	1,220,544	127
	Martin Van Buren......	291,263	—
1852	Franklin Pierce.........	1.601,474	254
	Winfield Scott...........	1,542,403	42
1856	James Buchanan........	1 838,169	174
	John C. Fremont........	2,215,798	122
1860	Abraham Lincoln........	1,866,352	180
	J. C. Breckenridge......	2,810,501	123
1864	Abraham Lincoln........	2,216,067	213
	George B. McClellan....	1,808,725	21
1868	Ulysses S. Grant........	3,015,071	214
	Horatio Seymour........	2,709,613	80
1872	Ulysses S. Grant........	3,597,070	300
	Horace Greeley..........	2,834,079	66

The above table should be kept for reference.

WHY THE TIMES ARE HARD.

Commercial Depression all Over the World—Its Cause and its Probable Early Relief.

The London *Pall Mall Gazette* says: From the middle of 1870 to almost the middle of 1871 there was the Franco German war. Then came peace—an indemnity of two hundred and twenty millions sterling paid to Germany, and the schemes of vast and rapid expenditure occasioned in that country by the sudden acquirement of so much riches. Two or three years previously Austria and Hungary had become one nation and had entered upon a free and constitutional life. Italy had become unified, and all over Germany there had been a removal of the obsolete and autocratic impediments to labor and skill. The Suez canal was opened at the end of 1869. Telegraphs were being carried to the furthest parts of the commercial world; and by successive inventions steam vessels had been brought to a point of economy which gave them the command of the longest voyages. But besides all these influences—nearly all of them in their spheres and degrees revolutionary—the United States since 1867 had been constructing railways at a pace never before reached either in that or any other region; and not railways only, but canals, docks, wharves, warehouses, and every sort of fixed investment directed to the extension of business, commerce and manufactures. In Europe there had been since about 1862 the regular appearance as large borrowers of a group of half barbarous States never before heard of in the money market. Turkey, Egypt, Honduras, Peru, Roumania, Venezuela, and the whole tribe of South American settlements obtained year by year tens of millions sterling, and applied at least some portion of the money to the purchase of English materials and labor.

The effect of the war of 1870-1 in stopping nearly all reproductive labor and enterprise in France and Germany—the waste, in short, of gigantic hostilities carried on for a twelvemonth—and the delirium of the peace and its accompanying ransom in the conquering nation threw upon this country in 1871-3 the task of supplying the urgent demands of no small part of Europe. To the fortunate persons who happened to be in possession of the means of supply—notably the owners of coal mines and iron works—the results were fabulous. As we all well remember, nothing was talked of but colossal fortunes made in a few months, and an advance of wages and prices beyond all example. The whole industrial and commercial machine was being driven with a velocity and subjected to twists and alternations it could not long endure. A pause came in the summer of 1873. The panic in New York in September of that year told very plainly that in the United States the tension had become insupportable, that floating capital was exhausted for a time, and that cost of production had destroyed consumption. Exactly the same phenomena repeated themselves in Germany, Austria, Russia, Holland and Belgium. In all these countries since the autumn of 1873 there has been a process of relapse and retreat from a state of things in which expenditure of all kinds had outrun first income and then floating capital; in which wages had long exceeded the intrinsic value of the work performed in exchange for them, and in which the market prices of securities had been raised excessively by a belief in future profits very far larger than the community could furnish or afford.

The case of the United States and of Central Europe is in effect our own. The six years 1867-73 included, as regards commerce and manufactures, a greater number of events and changes, each of them more or less revolutionary, than any preceding period of the same length—events and changes, too, which affected a greater number of countries and regions. Considering the profound character of the disturbing causes, the wonder is that the reaction has not been even more disastrous than it has been and is; and it is precisely the amplitude of the arresting and compensating forces now at the command of industry and commerce which affords the best reason for believing that recovery is certain, and perhaps not distant.

A New Enemy.

Down at Escuminac, which is on the southeast side of the Mirimichi, there is an oyster bed known only to one Harrington, locally known as Stormy, on account of dirty weather invariably following his visits, with oysters to sell, to Chatham. He had gained a great reputation on account of the superiority of his oysters, but during the past two years those he has brought to market have not been quite up to the mark. Last season, however, he gave his theory of the cause of the deterioration. He says that not far from the oyster bed there is a gravel knoll formed by an eddy on the edge of the channel of the Mirimichi. Happening to scan the bottom of this knoll with his water glass, he observed several large lobsters. Two of them were just leaving it, each having in one claw a pebble about the size of a small hen egg. He directed the lad who was with him to scull the boat along in the direction taken by the lobster, and one he was particularly watching crawled directly to and upon the oyster bed. It appoached a large oyster, which, on feeling the water stirred, immediately closed its shell. The lobster lay, however, with the pebble poised in its claw, and within half an inch of the thin end of the oyster shell, and in two or three minutes the latter begun to open again. As soon as it had opened sufficiently, the lobster, with a quick movement, darted the pebble into the open shell, rendering the oyster powerless to close it. The animal's feelers were then used to extract the contents of the shell, which it ate quite deliberately, and then lay on the spot as if digesting the sweet morsel and contemplating a similar operation on the next oyster. Mr. Harrington says that nearly all the largest oysters are destroyed in this way, but the smaller ones cannot open far enough to permit the pebble to be inserted.

Fashions in Lawns.

Of course, any great slummux of a man, says the Detroit *Free Press*, can push a lawn mower up and down and around, and he can nibble off the grass after a fashion, but when it comes to artistic work pass the mower over to a young lady. A lassie of eighteen put a mower at work on a strip of grass on Ledyard street, and before she was half through over thirty men and boys were leaning against the fence and applauding. The first few feet were cut on the bias, leaving a strip along the curbstone as a fringe. On the other side of the walk she started out to tuck and ruffle, but finally cut most of the grass on the gore and finished up with a deep flounce along the street. Over by the fence she hemmed a narrow strip, bound it around with a clean cut, and then performed some of the nicest plaiting ever seen, leaving enough tall grass along the fence board to serve as an overskirt to the lawn. The boys thought there ought to be more padding around the horse block, but she was busy falling over the handle of the mower just then, and limped into the house without taking any of their advice.

The Chinese Question.

The Chinese question is one assuming so much importance that political parties refer to it in their platforms. A prominent gentleman writing from San Francisco on the subject says: There is less employment in California for juvenile labor than in any other State in the Union. A parent cannot obtain employment for his boys and girls, because the Chinaman can worker cheaper at everything that would support the former. The consequence is that the youthful classes in San Francisco are compelled to lead a life of idleness, necessarily provocative of vice and of a type of youthful delinquency called, in California parlance, hoodlumism. We are now left powerless to protect ourselves from the influx of a class who are imported into our State and sold for the purpose of prostitution. They follow that calling as long as possible, and, when hopelessly diseased, are frequently turned out to die in the sandhills. When laws or ordinances are violated our punishments framed to repress crime and vice among our own people must be applied to them. To the latter it is no punishment at all. In our jails and prisons they receive better rations than they obtain as laborers. Their cell room is fivefold greater than the air space of their crowded tenements. In those institutions the cost of their maintenance is four times greater than their average expenses: therefore prison life has little terror for them.

A portion of the city of San Francisco, one of its oldest quarters, is now a Chinese town. It exhibits such an aspect of degradation that the people of the northern portion of the city decided to open a broad avenue to prevent the necessity of the school children passing through that section, and, at the last legislature, another street running southerly was ordered to be opened to prevent its increased occupancy by the Chinese. These two avenues, when completed, will have cost the people of San Francisco nearly $4,000,000, which is raised by a tax on their property.

Travelers who have visited China allege that the Chinese quarter of San Francisco is more pestiferous than any of the Chinese towns. At the last session of the legislature a commission was appointed by the Senate of California to investigate the condition of affairs resulting from this Chinese immigration. Testimony was given by two eminent physicians, Dr. Tolland and Dr. Shorb, of the board of health, who stated that American boys of twelve and thirteen years of age were the victims of a loathsome disease contracted in the Chinese quarter, and the superintendent of the house of correction gave similar testimony. There are now in the pest-house in San Francisco eight cases of leprosy, all Chinese.

The Enforcement Act.

The United States Senate passed the bill to perfect the Enforcement act by a vote of twenty-five to thirteen. The House of Representatives will not take it up this session unless the appropriation bills are favorably disposed of.

It provides that where the laws of any State or Territory require any act to be done as a prerequisite qualification to vote, every officer charged with the duty of furnishing an opportunity to become so qualified shall furnish to all the same an equal opportunity, without distinction on account of race, color or previous condition. Any officer refusing or knowingly omitting to carry out this law shall forfeit $500 to the person aggrieved, and also be liable to a fine of not less than $500, and imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than one year, or both.

Section two provides that if any person or officer shall deny the right to vote to any citizen so entitled for the same reason as above mentioned, or shall fail to allow and furnish him a fair opportunity, he shall be liable to a fine of not more than $1,000, and an imprisonment not exceeding two years.

Section three provides that if any citizen offers to perform the preliminary act required by the law of any State to become a voter, and fails on account of the wrongful act or omission of any officer having charge of such matters, such omission being on account of the applicant's race or color, the offer of the citizen to qualify himself shall be held to be a performance of the same, and any judge refusing to receive and duly count his vote when offered, accompanied by an affidavit reciting the fact of his not being permitted to qualify when entitled, shall be fined not less than $500 or be imprisoned not more than one year, or both, beside forfeiting $500 to the person aggrieved.

Section four provides that if any person by force, bribery or intimidation shall hinder or delay any citizen from qualifying himself or from voting, or shall combine with others to do so, on account of race or color, he shall be subjected to the same penalties as in the preceding section.

Section five provides that if any one shall prevent, control, intimidate or attempt to intimidate any person having the right of suffrage from exercising it on account of race or color, or by bribery, force, intimidation, or by threats of depriving such person of employment, or ejecting such person from house or lands, or by threats of refusing to renew leases or contracts for labor, or by threats of violence to him, every such person shall be liable, on conviction, to penalties provided for misdemeanors in the other sections.

Washington's Temper.

Miss Jane Stuart, in *Scribner* for July, tells the following story of her father, the celebrated painter, and General Washington: When talking one day to General Henry Lee, my father happened to remark that Washington had a tremendous temper, but held it under wonderful control. General Lee breakfasted with the President and Mrs. Washington a few days afterward.

"I saw your portrait the other day—a capital likeness," said the general, "but Stuart says you have a tremendous temper."

"Upon my word," said Mrs. Washington, coloring, "Mr. Stuart takes a great deal upon himself to make such a remark."

"But stay, my dear lady," said General Lee, "he added, that the President had it under wonderful control."

With something like a smile General Washington remarked: "He is right."

The Electoral College.

The electoral college of the United States consists of electors from each State, chosen by the people, in number equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives. The electors meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President. After voting, they make a list of the persons voted for, and the number of votes cast for each, sign and certify this list, and send it, sealed, to the president of the Senate at Washington. This individual must open all of these certificates, and announce their contents in the presence of both Houses of Congress. The person having the greatest number of votes is then declared President, if such number be a majority of all the electors appointed. Congress determines the times of choosing electors, also the day on which they shall cast their votes. This day must be the same throughout the whole United States.

THE FENIAN ESCAPE.

Bold and Successful Plotting—All but One of the Fenian Convicts Get Safely Away.

The Dublin correspondent of the London *Daily News* telegraphed as follows: The text of John O'Reilly's letter, giving particulars of the escape of the Fenian prisoners from western Australia, is published. Father O'Reilly writes: You are aware before now that western Australia is a convict colony. Hither were sent, some seven or eight years ago, a number of the prisoners sentenced to penal servitude on the occasion of the Fenian disturbance. These were gradually released, and at the beginning of the present month only eight remained in confinement in western Australia. All the eight had been soldiers. The prisoners of the establishment work in gangs throughout the town, and the Fenians were distributed at different points with the rest. Amongst the prisoners some are chosen to fill offices of trust in connection with the prison arrangements, and are called constables. One of the Fenians was a constable, and by delivering pretended orders to the warders in charge of the working parties he was enabled to get six of the Fenians together when occasion required. The occasion came. At nine o'clock by means of this man the six convicts got just outside of Freemantle. Here two men were in readiness with horses. The convicts mounted these animals and made off. It appears that toward the end of last year a gentleman, represented as from one of the neighboring colonies, arrived here. He put up at the best hotel in the port, and has since mixed with the best society. He went by the name of Collins. His business here was always an enigma to the residents, but it was supposed by some that he had come here with the view of seeing his way to the opening up of some business. Another person lately arrived here too, named Jones, a Yankee, but as he worked at a trade no one noticed him. Now, it appears these two persons were the chief actors in the plot. They arranged the details of the flight, and awaited the fugitives with the carriages at the place of rendezvous. The parties drove to a spot about sixteen miles or so from Freemantle, where they were seen to enter a boat evidently belonging to a whaler in the offing. The port and metropolis were in a state of intense excitement. The government chartered our only steamer—a peaceful mail boat—put on board a guard of pensioners and police (we have no soldiers in the colony), and sent it in pursuit. A little before the steamer, an open boat, manned with water police, had started on the trail of the runaways. The steamer returned. A crowd had assembled on the jetty to see her come in. I was amongst the number. She did not bring back the prisoners. She reported being alongside the whaler. The captain and one boat's crew were absent. The authorities in the steamer requested to go on board, but were refused permission. As the vessel lay in neutral waters they could not use force to attain their desires. The water police boat is still in chase of the missing ship's boat, but I doubt if they will come up with her under cover of the darkness of the night, and it threatens to be dark indeed. The absent crew, with the fugitives, will make the ship, and if even the police crew found them, and there was a fight, as there would be pretty sure to be if a forced capture were attempted, it is very doubtful who would be the victors. Against the fifteen water police there would be the six prisoners, their two accomplices and the boat's crew. The whistle is sounding its warning and my letter must hurry to the post.

A Missionary in Africa.

Mr. Henderson, the pioneer of the Scotch Presbyterian mission to lake Nyassa, in Africa, writes home: We found the lake to be somewhat longer than Dr. Livingstone conjectured. The north end is in about 9 deg. 20 min. south latitude. There is a fine range of mountains on the northeast side. All round the lake, indeed, there are either mountains or wooded hills. Towards the south plains intervene in many places between them and the lake. Most of the streams that flow into the lake are of no great size, but the valleys they form in the mountain chain serve to make the scenery more picturesque.

He finds the people too decidedly "picturesque," as will appear from the following incident: The chief, under whose protection and on whose land I intend settling, is called Ramakukane. He at present has charge of the boats and some stores we left behind on our way up. He has a good deal of the savage nature in him, as we hear of a good many of his cruel deeds. Indeed, we saw something of them, for one night when near Ramakukane, a man came to us with both hands cut off. This he said had been done by Ramakukane; not without some sort of reason, however, as the man gave us to understand he had been guilty of a breach of the seventh commandment. He was afraid Ramakukane would kill him, so that we might not see what had been done to him. He went away next morning and we were under the impression that he was to come to us again, but we saw no more of him. We were as kind to him as we could be, but we had to tell him that he deserved punishment of some kind, though certainly not in the form in which Ramakukane inflicted it. This little incident will give you some idea of the kind of material we have to work upon in Ramakakune.

A Boa Constrictor on Shipboard.

Mr. Frank Nash writes as follows to the London *Times*: Will you kindly allow me to give your readers a short description of an interesting event which occurred at the London docks recently, being the capture of a large "boa constrictor," on board the ship Surprise, which has just arrived from Port Natal laden with wool and hides. It appears that while at the port she went within the bar to load, being a small vessel, and consequently was close to the bush. One evening, after her cargo had been shipped, while the crew were having a little jollification among themselves, one of the sailors, who happened to possess a concertina, was playing various tunes for the amusement of his companions.

It is supposed that the music attracted the "boa" on board, and being disturbed it must have found its way into the hold, as the hatches were off at the time, and concealed itself among the cargo, as it was not discovered till the ship was well on her voyage home. When she arrived in dock the question arose as to how it was to be captured, but, with the assistance of Mr. Jamrach, it was successfully accomplished. I have seen the reptile, and I should think it is about eight or nine feet in length and as thick as the calf of a man's leg. It has existed during the voyage on rats and other vermin, with which, I am informed, the vessel swarmed while at Port Natal, and now there is not a rat to be seen in any part of the vessel, so that in future it may be thought desirable to ship a "boa constrictor" instead of other animals to catch the vermin.

Among the delegates sent to the old country by the Orangemen of Canada is Oronhyatekha, a full blooded Mohawk Indian.

My True Love.

My true love hath my heart, and I have his,
By just exchange one to the other was given;
I hold his dear, and mine he cannot miss,
There never was a better bargain driven:
My true love hath my heart, and I have his.

His heart in me keeps him and me in one,
My heart in him his thoughts and senses guide;
He loves my heart, for once it was his own,
I cherish his because in me it bides.
My true love hath my heart, and I have his.

Centennial Notes.

Puget sound, Alaska, has an Indian carving forty feet high, wood of that region, made by the Kulosh Indians.

In Agricultural hall is a windmill of 1776.

The California golden wine has many admirers.

A Centennial lighthouse is in course of construction; the base will be of wood; to this the iron flanges of the superstructure are bolted, and above this is an iron cylinder eighteen feet in diameter, capped by an ornamental tower. Near the lighthouse is the fog horn, which can be heard thirty five miles. Just the distance all visitors wish it every time they hear it howl, yet it is a good thing in a fog. If icebergs had ears it would serve a better purpose off the banks of Newfoundland.

The Michigan State building was opened formally on July 4th.

Mr. Peduzzi's beautiful statuary has been purchased by Bailey, the sculptor, for $7,000, gold. This was the lowest price I have heard of sales being made.

Brazil has a strange piece of machinery, a stationary double upright engine which has neither cross heads nor guides for the piston rod, and is connected directly with a horizontal beam.

The "Japs" continue opening fresh arrivals of their specialties—many of the good are beautiful, but the price, whew! No wonder they commit *hari kari* with so much ease, having no bowels of compassion, upon purchasers, to lacerate.

Belfast, Ireland, sends roofing, ship sheathing, and inodorous felt.

Edinburgh exhibits hand painted cloths in imitation of tapestry, very handsome, for wall decoration.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, has a creditable display of woven fabrics.

Balbriggan, Ireland, sends a fine line of the celebrated Balbriggan hose from that place.

The Countess of Adare furnishes from Dunraven, Ireland, lawn embroidery, insertion for dress.

Belfast also sells a [illegible] of bog-oak articles in ornaments.

Durham, England, sends a novelty in paper manufacture, specimens made from esparto grass, bamboo, megasse, phormium, maize, and other fibers.

Northampton, England, sends the binding of the hexaglot Bible.

New Zealand sends a paint made from hematite ore, also a varied assortment of fabrics made from Phormium tenax.

New South Wales has a rug of tanned platypus skin, with a collaret and cuffs of the same.

Exeter, England, exhibits a carved oak chest made out of ancient beams, nearly 600 years old, from the choir of Salisbury cathedral.

London sends beautiful furniture in the Jacobean and Queen Anne styles, bedroom furniture in the Anglo Indian styles, curtains and carpets.

Birmingham, England, sends cloisonne and champleve, enamel on silver and copper goods, bronze statuary, antique art treasures from the South Kensington museum, oxidized and electroplated decorative ware.

Dublin, Ireland, sends process for decorating glass.

J. B.

A Cod's Stomach.

Mr. Frank Buckland publishes in *Land and Water* an account of a mass taken from a cod's stomach, consisting of horsehair and string, the fibers of which were matted and intertwined well together by means of no less than ten fishhooks. All are small hooks except two; these are much larger. It is a remarkable thing that the points of all these hooks are turned upward. He cannot quite account for the presence of so many hooks in the stomach of this cod, except that the cod who owned the stomach had somehow or another managed to get hold of haddocks or whiting caught on hooks, and in whose bodies the hooks still remained. The flesh of the whitings or haddocks had been entirely digested by the juices of the cod's stomach; the horsehair and metal of the hooks, however, resisted its action. That whiting and haddock have frequently hooks left in them is well known to all those who have the care of seals. Sea fishhooks are very cheap; and the fishermen, rather than take the trouble to extract the hook from the fish's mouth, very frequently cut off the "snood" or line to which the fish is attached, and let the hook remain *in situ*. The seal swallows the fish, hook and all, the hook gets entangled in the poor seal's intestines, and of course proves fatal.

The cod is what is generally called a voracious fish. I have now in my museum, says Mr. Buckland, a portion of a tallow candle, about seven inches long, also a pair of sailor's mits, both taken from a cod's stomach.

Beautiful Thoughts.

Have not thy cloak to make when it begins to rain.

There is a long and wearisome step between admiration and imitation.

The touchstone by which men try us is most often their own vanity.

Little drops of rain brighten the meadows, and little acts of kindness brighten the world.

To make the most of the good and the least of the evil of life is the best philosophy of life.

He that cannot forgive others breaks the bridge over which he must certainly pass.

The very hope of heaven under troubles is like the wind and sails to the soul.

The afflictions of this life are neither too numerous nor too sharp. Much rust requireth a rough file.

Faith evermore overlooks the difficulties of the way, and bends her eyes only to the certainty of the end.

Every flower in the heavenly garden will be turned Godward, bathing its tints of loveliness in the glory that excelleth.

God breaks the cistern to bring us to the fountain. He withers our gourds, that He Himself may be our shade.

What is a Carat?

In speaking of gold a carat signifies a twenty-fourth part; or, in other words, carat is a name given to the fraction 1-24, thus: Gold of twenty-two carats fine is a gold of which twenty-two parts out of twenty-four are pure, the other two parts being silver, copper, or other metals. The carat, in speaking of diamonds or other precious stones, is a weight of a fraction less than four grains troy, or 74 1-16 carats, being equal to seventy-two grains troy. The term or weight carat derives its name from a bean, the fruit of an Abyssinian tree called kuara. This bean, from the time of its being gathered, varies very little in its weight, and seems to have been from a very remote period used as a weight for gold in Africa. In India, also, the bean is used as a weight for gems and pearls.

NORTH CAROLINIAN



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PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N C., July 26, 1876.

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OF PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

HONEST MEN LEAVING.

We are constantly hearing of instances of honest and patriotic Democrats leaving the corrupt and revolutionary Democratic party. They are joining the Republicans as the only hope for the State and nation. Among the number we notice Col. LOTT W. HUMPHREY, of Goldsboro, the Democratic Senator from Duplin and Wayne in the last Legislature. He is out, heart and soul, in support of HAYES and SETTLE. He is an able and influential man. Col. FAGG of Buncombe, the veteran commander of one of the North Carolina regiments in the Mexican War, is also rallying his friends to the support of the Republican ticket. L. M. C. BATTLE Esq., of Nash who has frequently represented his county in the Legislature as a Democrat, has enrolled his name as a supporter of the Republican nominees. Judge GREEN, hitherto a leading Democratic lawyer of Newberne, is also working for HAYES and SETTLE. So is the talented young BLEDSOE, the son of A. M. BLEDSOE, so well known in Wake as a bitter Democrat. He is on the stump enthusiastically and eloquently advocating the principles of the Republican party. From every part of the State we hear of valuable and influential accessions to our party. The prospect for a grand Republic triumph was never brighter than now.

GOV. HAYES LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

We publish this week the letter of GOV HAYES, accepting the nomination of the Republican Party for the Presidency. It is in all respects an admirable paper, and will command the approval of a large majority of the American people. It is well conceived and well expressed, at once modest and manly in tone, gentle but unyielding in temper, the fit expression of an honest, high-toned gentleman who, without boasting, is still ready to assume any responsibility the people may place upon him. His views are all taken from a lofty standpoint, and the whole paper is dignified and statesman like.

How a good old Union whig, a man brought up in the political school of HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER can have sympathy with or vote for Democratic is inexplicable to us. Stop and think! Are you not drifting from your old moorings? Come back to the old doctrines now embodied in the Republican platform. "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

A cotemporary wants to know what right an old chap has, who has lived sixty-two years without getting married, to aspire to the Presidency. How can a man be a good father of his country who is not a father of a family.

OUR STATE TICKET.

Every Republican in North Carolina has just reason to feel proud of the State Ticket nominated at Raleigh on the 12th and 13th days of this month. It is composed of good men and men who stand deservedly high in the respect and confidence of the people.

For Governor Hon. THOMAS SETTLE is the nominee. A more magnificent specimen of manhood does not live in the State. Commanding in form, handsome in features, gifted in oratory and irreproachable in character, as he appears before the people in the canvas he will rally them by the thousand to the Republican banner and to victory.

For Lieutenant Governor Maj. WILLIAM A. SMITH is our candidate. Born to poverty, in the humble ranks of the poor, he struggled against adversity, and after years of indefatigable effort reached a position of independence and influence. No man in the State is so justly entitled to the name of "the self-made man of North Carolina" as he. Wherever known he is called the "poor man's friend" and in all he does he has the interests of the working classes in view. He is a strong man and will poll a large vote.

For Secretary of State our own District was complimented in the nomination of the man we all delight to honor, the Hon. JOHN W. ALBERTSON. Morally and intellectually he has few superiors. Incorruptible, courageous and able, he is the peer of the best man on the ticket.

For Treasurer WILLIAM H. WHEELER is on the ticket. Though our acquaintance with him only dates back about a year, we confess to being most favorably impressed. Modest, courteous, talented, he is every inch a gentleman. In his native county and district he is exceedingly popular. He will make a faithful officer,

"Honest" JOHN RIELLY was renominated for Auditor. Even his political enemies have been compelled to award him this praise, and in these days of dishonesty and fraud the title comes home to every man with force. Nobody doubts the election of JOHN RIELLEY.

For Superintendant of Public Instruction the name of JOHN C. CARSON is presented. He represents the sturdy yeomanry of the West, is a clergyman by profession, has spent over twenty years of his life in preaching to and educating the poor of his section, has long advocated and defended the cause of popular education and is known to be an *honest* man. In his hands the educational fund will be safe.

For Attorney General the present incumbent Hon. TAZWELL L. HARGROVE was renominated. Having so ably and clearly demonstrated his fitness for the office there was a spontaneous desire to continue him in it. And he is eminently deserving of the high compliment.

Briefly, these are the men the Republicans have placed before the people for their suffrages. And every honest man can consistently vote for them all.

THE DUTY OF OUR YOUNG MEN.

There is a grand destiny before the people of the South. They have it in their power to open up a new era. It is high time. The past is gone, and gone forever. Who would live it over again? It was full of errors, full of blunders, and, under the mistaken leadership of the man who led Carolina and her sister States into the Rebellion, it ended in desolation and ruin, Follow those leaders no longer. They have kept up agitation, have encouraged the reopening of obsolete issues, threw obstacles in the way of progress and as the result our beautiful and fertile Southern country is almost a barren wilderness.

Look abroad. See the great West. Where a few years ago were forests and prairies now are cultivated farms, thriving villages and populous cities. Mighty factories, busy mills and the people engaged in manly, enobling industry. Then look at home. Our blue skies, and fertile lands, and sparkling streams, but scarcely a sign of human energy to gladden the heart,

Old men! Young men! Why is this? Why this difference? The Republican party has been the guardian angel of the West; the Democratic party has exerted its baneful influence upon the South. Freedom and free labor has ruled and been recognized in the one section, while slavery and its attendant curses have held sway in the other. Behold the fruits

The only hope of the South is in her young men. Let them be up and doing. Let them begin to think for themselves. Let them see things as they are. Let them determine that the factious and disturbing elements which the extremists in our section introduced into the action of the government and brought on the unnumbered evils of a bloody and desolating war shall *not* be quickened by their aid or influence into renewed vitality and become again the prolific source of discord, of bitter strife and the shedding of blood. Let them join and cooperate with the Republican Party which is the great National Party of the Union, for in its success is peace and quiet and prosperity.

A cotemporary is responsible for the following:

At one of our fashionable hotels the other day a colored waiter innocently asked a guest of the Democratic persuasion whether he preferred his eggs boiled hard or soft? The reformer lifted up his glaring eyes and said "this is too much," he had been bored and annoyed with this question enough on his way from St. Louis, and now to have it put to him squarely by a saddle colored waiter "whether he preferred hard or soft? was too much," and he forthwith left the hotel and traveled West mutterng "I wish Henden and Tildrick were in China before tney mixed up things in this way."

Congressman LAVENWORTH, of New York, declines a renomination. He says that of the three committees on which he has been placed, "not one of them during the last seven months has reported a bill or done anything but investigate;" and "the investigations have disclosed nothing worth the paper used in making them."

THE MASSACRE OF COLORD MEN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

On the 8th inst a bloody massacre occurred at Hamburg South Carolina just across the river opposite Agusta Georgia. It is a horrible story. On the 4th of July a company of colord men of the State Militia were celebrating the day by a drill and parade. It was in a wide but unfrequented street of the town. A couple of young white men in a buggy rode there and demanded that the troops break ranks and let them pass. There was room on either side, but the white men insisted upon passing up the center of the street, and after some controversy the company made room and the two men went on. Not satisfied with this, however, they swore out a warrant for the arrest of the captain for obstructing the highway, and pending the trial a large crowd of armed white men gathered and demanded that the negro company surrender their guns. The arms belonged to the State, and the company was responsible for them; still they offered to surrender the rifles if a bond was given for the safe delivery of the arms to the Governor. Before any understanding was arrived at, the firing began, and the negroes, who only numbered thirty eight, overpowered by about 200 whites, and twentyfive of them taken prisoners. Some of them were rescued by influential citizens, but seven of them were taken out one by one, and killed. Others were turned loose and told to run, the chivalrous whites shooting at them as they fled, and terribly mutilating a number. The worst feature of the matter is that leading citizens endorsed and participated in the massacre.

Good old honest JACKSON Democrats! How can you co-operate with the sectional secession Democracy? Your great leader declared. "The Union *must* and SHALL be preserved." It *was* preserved by the Republican party. Come, join our standard and help the true Union men build up a strong national sentiment in the Southern heart.

The National flag still floats, and the government of "our fathers" has lived one hundred years! But had it not been for the devotion, and heroism and loyalty of the Republican party the first would have went down forever fifteen years ago and the latter have crumbled under the mailed feet of treason.

HON. WM. A. WHEELER. the Republican candidate for Vice-President has written his letter of acceptance. It is a fitting companion piece to the strong views for reform and sound government enunciated by the manly letter of Gov. HAYES.

The New York *Times* is proving that SAMUEL J. TILDEN was personably responsible for the rise and success of the Tweed Ring, and that he did nothing whatever to break their power until their ruin had been accomplished.

CORRESPONDENCE

Meeting of the Stockholders of the Albemarle Agricultural Society.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS,

Pursuant to call a meeting of the Stockholders of the Albemarle Agricultural Society was held in the Court House on Saturday, July 22nd, 1876 at 3 o'clock P. M.

On motion W W Kennedy was called to the chair and M B Culpepper acted as Secretary.

It was ascertained that eleven hundred and seventy nine dollars of the stock was represented, being over two thirds of the whole amount.

The report of the Treasurer was submitted as follows:

To the Stockholders of the Albemarle Agricultural Society:

Gentlemen:—I have the honor of submitting the following statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Society from its inauguration up to the close of the Fair of 1875 inclusive;

1873.

RECEIPTS.

For stock	1580.15	
" Receipts of Fair	310.51	
" " " Horse Fair	71.75	1962,41

EXPENSES.

Paid for fencing grounds	978.05	
" " making Track	335.50	
" " Lumber	71,91	
" " erecting Building and Expenses	213.21	
" Roller	50.00	
" Grassseed	15.00	
" Rents 1872 & '3	196.30	
" Premiums of Horse Fair	65.00	
" Expenses " "	37.25	1962.22
Balance due Society		19

1874.

Balance due	19	
Receipts of Fair	607.08	607.27

EXPENSES.

Adding new buildings	183-36	
Work on Track	23.00	
Repairs, Whitewashing, &c.,	11.90	
Expenses of Fair	188.70	
Premiums	122.50	
Rent	79.62	607.08
Balance due		19

1875,

Balance due	19	
Receipts	601.75	602.04

EXPENSES.

Work on Track	30,00	
Pump	19.32	
Expenses of Fair	180,17	
Purses to Horses	275.00	
Premiums	25.25	
Rent	79.61	609.39
Amount overpaid and due me		$7.34

Respectfully,

C. W. HOLLOWELL,
Treasurer.

The report was received and ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

It was decided to go into an election of officers for the ensuing year. Dr. P John, Chairman of the Executive Committee, stated that in his judgment the time had come when an entire new Board should be selected; that the present officers had served during the three Fairs to the best of their ability and now feel that they ought to be relieved; that for himself he must decline a reelection for in addition to the reasons just given it would this year be a great personal sacrifice for him to perform the duties of the office. Col. Martin, Mr. Creecy, Mr. Kennedy, Dr. Speed and others urged and insisted that he and the balance of the old officers be reelected; that the interests of the Society at this juncture imperatively demanded it. Whereupon, on motion of Col. Martin, seconded by Mr. Creecy, Geo W Charles was reelected President, M B Culpepper, Secretary, C W Hollowell, Treasurer, and Dr. P John, W W Kennedy and Geo D Pool the Executive Committee There being a vacancy in Vice President, D B Bradford was elected to fill it.

On motion adjourned.

W. W. KENNEDY,
President.

M. B. CULPEPPER.
Secretary.

Hayes' Acceptance.

Strong Grounds in favor of Civil Service Reform.

AN INFLEXIBLE PURPOSE NOT TO BE A CANDIDATE FOR A SECOND TERM.

HARD MONEY VIEWS ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Constitutional Amendment regarding the Public School Fund.

KIND WORDS FOR THE SOUTH.

COLUMBUS, O., July 9, 1876.

Hon. Edward McPherson, Hon, William A. Howard, Hon. Joseph H. Rainey, and others, Committee of the National Republican Convention—

GENTLEMEN;—In reply to your official communication of June 17, by which I am informed of my nomination for the office of President of the United States by the Republican National Convention at Cincinati, I accept the nomination with gratitude, hoping that under Providence I shall be able, if elected, to execute duties of the office of a trust for the benefit of all the people.

I do not deem it necessary to enter upon any extended examination of the declaration of principles made by the convention. The resolutions are in accord with my views, and I heartily concur in the principles they announce. In several of the resolutions, however, questions are considered which are of such importance that I deem it proper to briefly express my convictions in regard to them.

The fifth resolution adopted by the convention is of paramount interest. More than forty years ago a system of making appointments to office grew up, based upon the maxim, "To the victors belong the spoils." The old rule, the true rule that honest, capacity and fidelity constitute the only real qualifications for office and that there is no other claim, gives place to the idea that party services were to be chiefly considered. All partes, in practice, have adopted this system. It has been essentially modified since its first introduction; it has not, hower, been improved. At first the President, ether directly or through the heads of departments, made all the appointments. But gradually the appointing power, in many cases, passed into the control of members of Congress. The offices in these cases have become, not merely rewards for party services, but rewards for services to party leaders. This system destroys the independence of the separate departments of the goverment; it tends directly to extravagance and official incapacity; it is a temptation to dishonesty; it hinders and impairs that careful supervision and strict accountability by which alone faithful and efficient public service can be secured; it obstructs the prompt removal and sure punishment of the unworthy; in every way it degrades the civil service and the character of the governent. It is felt, I am confident, by a large majority of the members of Congress, to be an intolerable burden and an unwarrantable hindrance to the proper discharge of their legitimate duties. It ought to be abolished. The reform should be thorough, radical and complete. We should return to the principles and practice of the founders of the government supplying by legislation, when needed, that which was formerly the established custom. They neither expected nor desired from the public officers any partisan service: They meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished, and the preformance of his duties satisfactory. If elected, I shall, conduct the administration of the goverment upon these principles and all constitutional power vested in the Executive will be employed to establish this reform.

The declaration of principles by the Cincinati Convention makes no announcement in favor of a single Presidential term. I do not assume to add to that declaration; but believing that the restoration of the civil service to the system established by Washington and followed by the early Presidents can be best accomplished by an Executive who is under no temptation to use the patronage of his office to promote his own relection I desire to perform what I regard as a duty now in stating my inflexible purpose if elected, not to be a candidate for election to a second term.

On the currency question I have frequently expressed my views in public, and I stand by my record on this subject. I regard all the laws of the United States relating to the payment of the public indebtedness, the legal tender notes included, as constituting a pledge and moral obligation of the goverment, which must in good faith be kept. It is my conviction that the feelings of uncertainty, inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency, with its fluctuations of value, is one of the great obstacles to a revival of confidence and business and to a return of prosperity. That uncertainty can be ended in but one way the resumption of specie payments: but the longer the instability of our money system is permitted to continue the grater will be the injuries inflicted upon our economical interests and all clases of society. If elected, I shall approve every appropriate measure to accomplish the desired end, and shall oppose any step backward.

The resolution with respect to the public school system is one which should receive the hearty support of the American people Agitation upon the subject is to be apprehended until by constitutional amendment the schools are placed beyond all danger of sectarian control or interference. The republican party is pledged to secure such an amendment.

The resolution of the Convention on the subject or the permanent pacification of the country and the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all of their constitutional rights is timely and of great importance.

The condition of the Southern States attracts the attention and commands the sympathy of the people of the whole Union. In their progressive recovery from the effects of the war their first necessity is an intelligent and honest administration of goverment which will protect all classes of citizens in their political and private rights. What the South most needs is "peace," and peace depends upon the supremacy of the law. There can be no enduring peace if the constitutional rights of any portion of the people are habitually disregarded. A division of political parties resting merely upon sectional lines is always unfortunate and may be disastrous. The welfare of the South, alike with that of every other part of the country, depends upon the attractions it can offer to labor and immigration and to capital, but laborers will not go and capital will not be ventured where the constitution and the laws are set at defiance, and distraction, apprehensions and alarm take the place of peace loving and law abiding social life. All parts of the constisution are sacred and must be sacredly observed, the parts that are new no less than the parts are are old. The moral and national prosperity of the Southern States can be more effectually advanced by a hearty and generous recognition of the rights of all by all—a recognition without reserve or exception. With such a recognition fully accorded it will be practicable to promote, by the influence of all legitimate agencies of the general government, the efforts of the people of those State to obtain for themselves the blessings honest and capable local government. If elected, I shall consider it not only my duty, but it will be my ardent desire to labor for the attainment of this end.

Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that if I shall be charged with the duty of organizing an administration, it will be one which will regard and cherish their truest interests—the interests of the white and of the colored people both equally; and which will put forth its best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will wipe forever the distinction between North and South in our common country.

With a civil service organized upon a system which will secure purity, experience, effiiency and economy, a strict regard for the public welfare solely in appointments, and the speedy, thorough and and unsparing protection and punishment of public officers who betray official trusts; with sound currency; with education unsectarian and free to all; with simplicity and frugality in private affairs and with a fraternal spirit of harmony pervading the people of all sections and classes, we may reasonably hope that the second century of our existence as a nation will by the blessing of God, be preeminent as an era of good feeling and a period of progress, prosperity and happiness. Very respectfully, your fellow citizen.

R, B HAYES.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

Will you permit me in behalf of myself and the others who enjoyed it, to thank Captain Hill and his assistants for the pleasent excursion they gave us a few days ago on the Schooner Mary Gilderaleave. If all are of my opinion they are ready to testify that seldom was more pleasure crowded into one evening. The Gildersleave is a very fast sailing craft, and on the night of the excursion, changing Byron's figure for one more expressive of rapid motion, She flew through the waters like a bird of air. Captain and all his officers and men were very polite and attentive to our wants, and showed themselves as apt in doing the hospitalities of the wave as in subduing it to the purposes of tarade and commerce.

EXCURSIONIST.

The only President of the United States elected from the State of Ohio was William Henry Harrison. He resided in Hamilton county, and by a curious coincidence he ran against and defeated Martin Van Buren, who was a resident of Columbia county, New York. History repeats itself. Tilden, a Columbia county man is now running against Hayes, who has represented Hamilton county, Ohio, in congress. The coincidence will be made more striking in November.—*Central.*

It would do great deal of harm to the Democratic party in this campaign if it were generally known that Tilden is an invalid, who has once been stricken with paralysis, and whose hold on life is now of a frail tenure, but it is true.

National Republican Platform.

Adopted at Cincinnati, O., June 15th, 1876.

When, in the economy of Providence, this land was to be purged of human slavery, and when the strength of the government of the people, by the people, for the people, was to be demonstrated, the Republican party came into power. Its deeds have passed into history, and we look back to them with pride, incited by their memories, and high aims for the good of our country and mankind and looking to the future with unfaltering courage, hope and purpose, We, the representatives of the party in national convention assembled, make the following declaration principles.

FIRST.—The United States of America is a nation, not a league. By the combined workings the national and State governments, under their respective constitutions, the rights of every citizen are secured at home and protected abroad and the common welfare promoted.

2d. The Republican party has preserved these governments to the hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth, and they are now the embodiments of the truths spoken at its cradle, that all men are created equal that they are endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiuess, that for the attainment of these ends, governments have been instituted among men derlving their just power from the consent of the governed, until these truths are cheerfully obeyed, or, if need be, vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished

3d. The pacification of the southern section of the Union and the protection of its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights are duties to which the Republican party stand sacredly pledged. The power to provide for the enforcement of principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments is invested by those amendments in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the government, to put into immediate and vigorous exercise, all their constitutional powers for removing any just cause of discontent on the part of any class, and for securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. To this end we imperatively demand a Congress and a chief executive, whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall.

4th. In the first act of Congress, signed by President Grant, the national government assumed to remove any doubts of its duties to discharge all just obligations to public creditors and solemnly pledged its faith to make provision at the earliest practical period for the redemption of United States notes in coin. Commercial prosperity, public morals and the national credit demand that this promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payments.

5th. Under the constitution, the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for offices, the Senate to advise and consent to the appointments, and the House of Representatives is to prosecute faithless officers The best interests of the public service demand that these distinctions be respected, that Senators and Representatives who may be judges and accusors should not dictate appointments to office. The rules for appointments should have reference to the honesty fidelity and capacity of the appointees, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented but permitting all others to be held by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency of the public service and the right of all citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to their country.

6th. We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs, and will hold ali public officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trust shall be speedy, thorough and unsparing.

7th. The public school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American republic, and with a view to its security and permanence, we recommend an amendment to the constitution of the United States, forbidding the application of any public funds or property for the benefit of any schools or institutions under sectarian control.

8th. The revenue necessary for the current expenditures and the obligations of the public debt must be largely derived from duties on importations which so far as possible should be adjusted to promote the interest of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

9th. We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monoplies, and demand that the national domain be devoted to free homes for the people

10th. It is the imperative duty of the goverment so to modify existing treaties with European goverments that the same protection shall be afforded to the adopted American citizen, that is givee to the native born, and that all necessary laws should be passed to protect immigrants, in the absence of power in the states for that purpose.

11th. It is the immediate duty of congress to fully investigate the effect of the immigration and importation of Mongolians on the moral and material interests of the country.

12th. The rebublican party recognizes with approval, the substantial advance recently made toward the establishment of equal rights for women, by the many important amendments effected by republican legislatures, in laws which concern the personal and property relations of wives, mothers, and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to the superintendence of education, charities and other puplic trusts, and the honest demand of this class of citizens for additional rights and privilege and immunities, should be treated with respectful consideration.

13th. The constitution confers upon congress sovereign power over the territories of the United States, for their government and in the exercises of this power, it is the right and duty of congress to prohibit and extirpate in the territories that relic of barbarism, polygamy and we demand such legislation as shall secure this and the supremacy of American institutions in all the territories.

14th. The pledges which the nation has given to our soldiers and sailors, must be fulfilled. The grateful people will always hold those who perilled their lives for the country's preservation, in the kindest remembrance.

15th. We sincerely deprecate all sectional feeling and tendencies, and we therefore, note with deep solicitude that the Democratic party counts as its chief hope of success upon the electoral vote of the South, secured, through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the nation, and we invoke the earnest attention of the country to the grave truth that a success thus achieved would reopen sectional strife and imperil the national honor and human rights.

16th. We charge the Democratic party as being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason, with making the control of the House of Representatives the triumphant opportunity of the nation's recent foes, with reasserting and applauding, in the national Capitol, sentiments of unrepented rebellion; with sending Union soldiers to the rear and promoting Confederate soldiers to the front; with deliberately proposing to repudiate the plighted faith of the Government; with being equally false and imbecile, and overshadowing the ends of justice by its partisan mismanagement and obstruction of investigations; with proving, through the period of its ascendency in the lower house of Congress, utterly incompetent to administer the government. We warn the country against trusting a party, thus alike unworthy, recreant, and incapable.

17th. The national administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people for his services in war and in peace.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street.
39 v. 6.

MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoe Clothing, Hats, Caps &c. Road Street.
39 v. 9.

BELVIDERE ACADEMY.

This school is located at Belvidere, Perquimans Co, N. C. The next session will commence on the 2nd of October 1876 under the efficient management of William A, Symmes as principal. Pupils are expected to enter for a term of ten weeks and no deductions made except in case of protracted sickness.

Price of tuition for a term of ten weeks, payable in advance, is as follows, (viz):

Primary Branches,	$4.50.
Higher English Branches,	6.00.
Languages each, (extra)	2.00

Board can be obtained in the neighborhood at reasonable rates. School to continue nine months.

For further information address the undersigned. Rufus White or Joseph R. Parker.
On behalf of the Committte.

Belvidere N. C.—6-4t

Valuable Real Estate

At Private Sale

BY

GEO. D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

I have for SALE as Agent, a large number of valuable farms, timber lands and town properties. The cleared farms contain from 50 to 1,500 acres each, have good buildings on them, are near neighboring water courses, are well adapted to raising corn, cotten, wheat and oats, and can be bought at prices ranging from $5 to $30 an acre, and on reasonable terms of payment. The timber lands contain from 100 to 10,000 acres each and will be sold cheap, and on easy terms.

The town properties consists of valuable dwellings, those eligibly located, vacant lots, &c., and range in prices from $300 to $1,000 each. Terms of payment easy, Those desirous of purchasing real estate in town or country will do well to give me a call before buying elsewhere, or from others.

GEO. D. POOL, Agent.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

SEE HERE. Do you want Books, Cards Prints, Photographs? Why then do you waste money on swindlers. Instead send to the old reliable house of Hunter & Co. Established in 1860. We supply all books, all goods and at lowest rates. Send for some of these, Trunk Full of Fun, 15c; How to win a Sweetheart, 30; Golden Wheel Fortune Teller, 40c; Book of Love Getters, 50c; Boxing Made Easy, 15c; Morgan's Masonry Exposed, 25c; Hunters Guide, 25c; Grangers Exposed, 150 pp. illustrated, 0c; How to write short hand, 5c; How to amuse an evening Party, 3c; Dancing made easy, 50c; How Gamblers win 30c; Leap year Cards, Courtship Cards, Fortune Telling Cards, Love Making Cards, 4 kinds—each in case only 30c; Complete Pocket Hoyle, 50c; Chesterfield's Letter Writer, 40c; Monitor of Freemasonry, 75c; How to win and how to woo, 15c; The Laws of Love, 30c; Ladies' Guide to Beauty, 30c; &c., &c., &c. Remember any or all of the above will be sent to you prepaid on receipt of price. We import and hunt up foreign and scarce books. We make it a study. We want your patronage. Send for our circulars. It will pay you to deal with us, Do not risk money with swindlers but send at once to the "old reliable." Hunter & Co., Hinsdale, N. H.

SAVE MONEY. Why pay double prices. You can buy $15 worth of goods for $10. Why not do it. The Great N. E Dollar Sale, 33 Bromfield St., Boston, is firmly established, and for years has sold really valuable goods worth $1 50 to $3 at a fixed price of only ONE DOLLAR, We are endorsed and recommend by the best papers and leading merchants. Our sale is an honorable business enterprise and we do sell all goods at less than other dealers, In these times it pays to save money, We sell Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Glassware, Cutlery, Dry and Fancy Goods, Groceries, Teas, Coffees, Spices, and in fact everything, including 5,000 elegant books, which retail at $1 50 to $4 and all for just one dollar. There is no "ticket," "order slip" or other trickery. One dollar secures any article on the list, We C. O. D., let you see goods before paying, Over 78,000 patrons attest the popularity of our great sale, We need agents everywhere, We cannot give any idea hear of our business, Our list of goods would fill this entire paper, Send at once for circulars and recommendations from our patrons, You can save cash, Will you do it? If so address once H, OR MISTON & CO., N. E. DOLLAR SALE 33 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

I. A. LEE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Commission Merchants,

27 & 28 Dock St., Fish Market

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

If you wish to obtain the highest market prices for your Fish and Game, ship to this Firm.

REFERENCES.—National Bank of the Northern Liberties, Third and Vine Sts., Philadelphia, and J. A. Woodard, Edenton, Saml. ...ham Plymouth, N. C.

13-1yr

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHANT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer

Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN BLACK SILK

IRISH AND ENGLISH POPLINS,

COLORED SILK DRESS PATTERNS,

PONGEES AND FOULARDS,

GRENADINES, JAPANESE,

AUSTRIAN PLAIDS AND STRIPES,

LACE AND SATIN STRIPPED PIQUES,

NAINSOOK TUCKING Cut on the Bias,

FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,

ALPACAS AND CASHMERES,

MOURNING BERAGE SHAWLS,

LACE POINT, AND SCARFS

Table Damask & Towel White Good great varity.
Honey Comb Cloaking for Infants,
Lawns & Suitings,
Parasols, Goves & Handkerchiefs

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twills and 1-2 Bleached ...
JET JEWELRY.

Also a fine selection of Ladies, Misses and Childrens

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

OPIUM

MORPHINE and INTEMPERATE HABITS speedily cured; painless, no publicity, at home and without inconvenience. An antidote that stands on its merits. Send stamps for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 187 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

MARRIAGE GUIDE An illustrated work 275 pages, a private counselor to the married and marriageable on the mysteries of the sexual system, its abuses, etc., latest discoveries in the science of reproduction; how to be truly happy in the married relation. Male and female, young and middle aged should read and preserve it; it contains information, which no one can afford to be without; on how to preserve the health, complexion, and give to faded cheeks the freshness of youth; the best and only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50 cents by Mail. The author may be consulted personally or by mail on any of the subjects mentioned in his work. Address Dr. A. G. OLIN, 187 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE!

Lumber and Meal.

The undersigned most respectfully beg leave to say to the public generally that they are running a Lumber and Grist Mill in the Town of Nixonton and will supply the demand for lumber at the very lowest prices. Parties desiring lumber can have it at the following prices per thousand to wit:

Pine lumber log through,	$10,00
Heart,	15,00
Sap,	5,00 to 7,50
Poplar,	12,50
Cypress	12,00 to 15,00

Sawing will be done for parties at $4,50.

Our days for grinding are Wednesdays and Saturdays. Those in need of lumber would do well to call and examine before buying elsewhese.

A. M. WHITE& CO.

NIXONTON, N. C., April 19th, 1876.

Chowan County—Superior Court.

C. W. Cason, Receiver Fall Term, 1876.

Against

Jno. Bond, W. D. Pruden, Adm'r A. H. Bond, Sarah Bond, James S. Whedbee and Jno. Dickenson.

It appearing upon affidavit, that the Defendants James S. Whedbee and Jno Dickinson are nonresidents of this State, on motion it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolinian for six weeks, a newspaper published in Elizabeth City in the first Judicial District, commanding the said Defendants Jas S. Whedbee and John Dickinson to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, at the Court House in Edenton, on 8th Monday after 2nd Monday in July next being term of said Court held for County of Chowan, to answer the Complaints of the Plaintiff which will be filed in the Clerks office of said Court, within the first three days of said term. And let them take notice that if they fail then and there to appear, and answer; the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for judgment demanded against them in the said complaint.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court this 7th day of July 1876.

WM. R. SKINNER,
Clerk Superior Court, Chowan County.

AUG. M. MOORE,
Attorney for Plaintiff. 4-6t.

St. Mary's School,

RALEIGH, N. C.

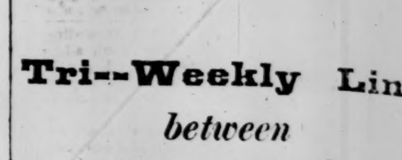
Rev. ALDERT SMEDES, D. D., Rector
Rev. BENNETT SMEDES, A. M., Assistant.

The sixty-ninth term of this School will commence on the Fourteenth day of September.

For a circular giving full information apply to the Rector.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

HOME LINE.



Tri--Weekly Line

between

NORFOLK, VA.,

AND ELIZABETH CITY, N. C

The Fast Sailing Steamer

Helen Smith;

Will leave D. D. Simmons & Bro's. W... Norfolk, Va., via Dismal Swamp C... touching at all landings, every Monday, W... nesday and Friday at 6 A. M. for Elizabeth City

RETURNING.

will leave E. City for Norfolk every Tu... Thursday and Saturday, at 5 A. M. arriv... at Norfolk 3 P. M. Pro Rates with Old ... Line for Baltimore; Clyde Line to Philadelphia and Old Dominion Line to New York.

Good Passenger Accomodations.

Fare: Norfolk, $1 30. Meals 50c. ...

BRODRICKS & SMITH,
Agents at E. C.

ADAM TREDWELL
General Agent Home Line, Norfolk, V.

June 7th.

UNIVERSITY OF

North Carolina.

The 154th Session will begin on FRIDAY July 14th and close on THURSDAY ... CEMBER 7th.

Besides three courses of study arranged by the Faculty, an Optional course ... large range of choice.

The necessary expenses, exclusive clothing and traveling, vary from $... $180 for the session,

For Catalogue, &c., apply to

KEMP P. BATTLE
President.

GEO. T. WINSTON
Secretary
Chapel Hill, N. C.

DISSOLUTION

The Copartnership heretofore existing between J. W. Sawyer, J. W, Sanders and Albert Luten, under the style of J. F. SANDERS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. F. Sanders is authorized to collect all claims due the Firm, and will pay all debts owed by the firm.

The coach and waggon business will be continued by J. F. Sanders and A. Luten, under the old style (J. F. Sanders & Co.,) and the machinery business will be continued by J. W. Sawyer. All in the same building as heretofore. In our separate branches we shall endeavor to give satisfaction to all patrons.

J. W. SAWYER
J. F, SANDERS
ALBERT LUTEN.

E. City, N. C., July 17th, 1876. 3t.

Senatorial Convention.

The Republican Convention for the First Senatorial District of North Carolina will be held at Hertford Perquimans County N. C. on Tuesday the 22nd of August 1876.

Counties composing the District should be represented by regularly chosen delegates.

JOSIAH NICHOLSON
Chairman 1st Sen. Dist Com.

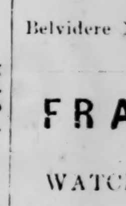
Belvidere N. C. July 8th 1876.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

No 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.



HAVING ... is prepared to ... the Watch Maker and Jewel... business ... respectfully solicit a ... Clocks, Spectacles ... always on hand.

Elizabeth City

Planing Mill.

D. S. KRAMER.

PROPRIETOR.

Is prepared to furnish

FLOORING

SIDING,

DOORS,

SASH

WINDOW

FRAMES,

BLINDS

BRACKETS,

MOULDINGS

AND FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL

WOOD WORK OF ALL

KINDS.

ORDERS SOLICITED

AND PROMPTLY

FILLED.

Ordinary size of Sash, both glazed and unglazed, always on hand. Also a ... Plastering Hair on hand for sale. Address

D. S KRAMER

Elizabeth City. N. C

WILLARD'S

HOTEL,

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

The largest and best Hotel at the National Capitol.

Washington, 41 tf.

[N]ORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26 1876.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.

[E]lizabeth City is 50 miles South East of [Nor]folk, Va. Parties coming here from the [Nor]th should take passage on the Bay line [St]eamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. ev[er]y evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the ne[x]t [mo]rning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City Steamers.

Local and Personal.

In reply to an inquirer we would state that Gov HAYES, the Republican nominee for President, is not a Catholic. He is a regular attendant of the Methodist Church.

The Democrats of this Senatorial District have nominated OCTAVIS COKE of Chowan and WM C. MERCER of Currituck. The Republican Senatorial Convention will be held at Hertford on the 22nd of August.

The Democratic Congressional Convention was held at Edenton last Thursday. Maj. YEATES was unanimously renominated. Col. LINDSEY at once invited him to engage in a joint canvas, but the Major was not ready to agree to appointments. The active canvas will probably open about the 1st of September.

"I have always considered advertising, liberally and long to be the great medium of success in business, and prelude in wealth. And I have made it an invariable rule, too, to advertise in the dullest times, as well as the busiest, long experience having taught me that money thus spent was well laid out; as by keeping my business continually before the public, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost."—STEPHEN GIRARD.

Talk about "hot weather," and it has been uncomfortably so in this locality, but according to a correspondent living in New York it is less endurable there. Hear him:

Such weather, phew! Talk about roasting potatoes in the sun, why it seems as though you might run a big foundry in it without spending a cent for coal. A moderate calculation I must have shed two gallons of moisture since I began this letter. My landlady says she will have to shut down on everything but ice if it keeps on like this. Some of the boarders have already demanded ice to sleep on, and the cook wants a refrigerator to stand on at the range. But all this aside, it is really a most terrific time for heat. Sunstrokes by the score every day. Men and horses falling dead in the streets every hour. Every sleeping room in the city like a steaming vapor bath. All vegetation in the parks burned to a brown yellow. Mortality among children running up at a fearful rate. The country round about parched and withering. Water so scarce in the suburbs that in some places it is selling for three dollars a barrel.

During these hot summer months other people can rest and recreate, seek the shade or go to the seashore, but the editor is compelled to remain on duty and do the best he can. Like the rest of mankind he ought to be able to devote what the weather monger calls "the heated term" to recuperation instead of work, but the demand of his readers is inexorable and hence the paper must be on time. The editor of the *Galaxy* appreciates the matter thoroughly. He says:

"At such times the world ought to set still in the costume of Hans Breitman's meermaiden, and devote itself to iced water and fans. The idea of *doing* anything under such circumstances must certainly have originated in the brain of a salamander. All man's energies are absorbed in prespiring with propriety. As to literature, it would seem as if ideas, if not the type in which they are expressed, would melt down—run together and be served out in a ladle, like soup or melted lead."

The Democratic candidate for Attorney General, Mr. KENAN, in his speech at this place the other night made a confession his party leaders may not thank him for. Having been informed that there were a large number of Northern settlers here, and that nine tenths of them were Republicans, he declared that he had no respect or use for the Northerner who had immigrated South and didn't vote the Democratic ticket. Now this KENAN, individually is a very inferior man, yet as one of the standard bearers of the Democratic party his deliberate utterences are not to be misunderstood. The "cat is out the bag." The Democratic party is inimical to immigration. Northern Republicans who demand the untrammeled privilege of exercising all the rights of a freeman and dares to exercise them, must be insulted, hounded down, and if possible, forced to leave. Is this to be one of the issues of this campaign?

By the proceedings published in another column it will be seen that at the meeting of the Stockholders of the Albemarle Agricultual Society held in the Court House on Saturday, the old officers were unanimously reelected. This was done against the earnest request of the incumbents, and especially against the wish of the Executive Committee, on whom the responsibility of the management mainly rests. But Col. MARTIN, Mr CREECY, and most of the other Stockholders, all of whom feel a deep interest in the Society and its Farirs, urged that the old officers be continued another year: that a change in officers and management now would jeopardize the success of this year's Fair, if not the very life of the Society itself. Their counsel prevailed.

—That the Society is an important institution in our community, and that its Fairs have been valuable educators of our people are conceeded. To abandon them would be a calamity. But to keep them alive and make them a success not only requires untiring labor and unremitting efforts, but the full and cordial cooperation of the people also. This the managers hope for and expect. The report of the Treasurer shows the financial condition of the Society. Considering the obstacles and embarassments it is a good showing. Urged against their wish to continue another year, they will do the very best they can. Let the farmers, the mechanics, everybody help them. If all do this the Fair this year can be made the best yet held.

The Singing School of the M. E. Church intend making an Excursion to Nag's Head in a few days. There is a number of tickets to be sold at $1.00 each. Let all purchase Tickets and go on the *first* and *best* Excursion of the season from this place.

There will be a Republican ratification meeting at the Court House in Elizabeth City on Monday August 7th. Speeches by Hon. J. W. ALBERTSON, Hon. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, and others.

We do not often step out of our way to notice the attacks made on us because the public has pretty well understood their *animus*, and they have generally recoiled upon the heads of their authors. All the ordinary efforts to destroy our influence having failed, it would seem that a bolder movement has been decided on—*to hound us down by assailing our former good name.* We have just learned that this was begun in a speech at a Democratic meeting at Currituck on the 15th inst., in which it was charged that we had been compelled to "leave Pennsylvania between two suns and dared not return." This is the first time we ever heard a charge, insinuation or even hint of this kind, and we here and now pronounce it a base falsehood and a wicked slander. It was our good fortune to have won and retained the respect and confidence of the people among whom we lived, as the local papers of both political parties testified at the time of our leaving. We had retired from journalism in which we had engaged for years, because of failing health. The fact was noticed in most complimentary terms by the leading papers of central Pennsylvania, copies of which we still possess. We came South because we believed this milder climate would benefit us, and it has. We came honorably, in good faith, and to engage in ligitimate business. We left publicly, in open day, and were honored by numbers of our townsmen meeting us at the Depot to bid us good bye. We have paid *three visits back to the old home since*, and each time was most cordially received by the people among whom we had spent so many years of pleasant social and active business life. Nor did we presume to come to this State without an endorsement that would be recognized among strangers. The late lamented Gen. JOHN W. GEARY, then Governor of Pennsylvania, gave us letters to Gov. HOLDEN and Gen. BATTLE, both of whom he had met during the war. Those letters we still retain and treasure among the many other evidences of his high personal regard and confidence.

—We confess to some feeling of humiliation in being obliged, in vindication, to make reference to these facts. But, thank God, we have lived thus far without shrinking from or fearing investigation. Political warfare is one thing; the assassination of private character is another. The former does not disturb us, but those who assail our good name as a man or a citizen will be held to strict account. It has never been attempted before; it shall not be indulged in now

Local Briefs.

Our friend and "picture man" W. C. DAWSON is operating in Tyrrell, and, we are glad to learn, with success.—ZIMMERMAN'S Wharf, on Water Street is a cool place these warm evenings.—Hundreds of bushels of flaxseed coming to town daily.—Candidates are multiplying. Announcement cards are issuing one after the other.—Pears, peaches and apples are in market.—Watermelons plenty and cheap.—NEWTON UNDERWOOD has gone to Baltimore to go into business.—It is dull in town now.—No local news.—Cultivators of sweet potatoes inform us that the prospect is splendid.—Nights cooler and more pleasant.—Col. LINDSEY was in town this week: He says his prospects are the very best.—Our respected friend GEORGE W. CHARLES Esq., is still confined to his room.—The Executive Committee of the Albemarle Agricultural Society met yesterday and organized. The time for holding the Fair was not definitely decided on.

Neighboring Counties.

PERQUIMANS;—The Sheriff of Perquimans has collected and paid over the State and County taxes. He reports only *twelve insolvents.*—The Republicans hold their county Convention on next Wednesday.—Judge Albertson has been spending some days at Raleigh.—P. H. WINSTON Jr. is in Hertford.—A gun burst in the hands of Geo Hudgins. He was slightly hurt.—In Woodville on the 21st a women was fatally burned from the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

CAMDEN;—Judge EURE is holding Court this week.—The Democrats had a meeting on Monday in which the usual abuse was indulged in. At the County Convention there was a stormy time. Abbott of South Mills was nominated for the Legislature.

GATES;—A fearful rain storm passed over Gatesville on the 21st. The wind blew down trees, blockeading some of the streets and over turning some small buildings. A house in which Charles Sears and family lived, was struck by lighting, severly stunning them.

CHOWAN.—The event of last week was the Democratic Congressional Convention at Edenton. It was a boisterous demonstration and a motly crowd. Three colored men from Martin were admitted and voted as delegates. YEATES was renominated for Congress and Maj. LATHAM for Elector. An attempt was made to read WINSTON, the *Times* out, but resented. There was a fight or two, and one delegate, we are told, found involuntary lodging in the Guard House. In dignity and good order there was no comparison with the Republican Convention held in June.—Gov. VANCE spoke on Thursday. His speech was unexpectedly tame and failed to elicit the anticipated enthusiasm. It was mainly on the defensive. And the Lord knows he has much to explain and defend.

Business Locals.

Go to Fowlers and get a tin bucket full of collars for 25 cts.

A Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine for sale cheap. Apply at this office.

Even a nine-penny calico can be made to look neat and tasty by using the "Domestic Fashions."

At the "Cash and One Price" store you can get Vinegar that grew on a "sour apple tree."

[W]ONDERFUL SUCCESS.

It is reported that BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has, since its introduction in the United States, reached the immense sale of 40,000 dozen per year. Over 6,000 Druggists have ordered this Medicine direct from the Factory, at Woodbury N. J. and not one have reported a single failure, but every letter speaks of its astonishing success in curing severe Coughs Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption or any disease of Throat and Lungs. We advise any person that has any predisposition to weak Lungs, to go to their Druggist, J. Q. ETHERIDGE, & BRO. and get this Medicine; or inquire about it. Regular size, 75 cents; sample bottle 10 cents. Two doses will relieve every case. Don't neglect your cough. For sale by HENRY HOOPER, Edenton, N. C, J. W. TURNER. Hertford N. C. tf

The Triumph Truss Co., to whom was awarded the Premium Medal for the best Elastic Truss and Supporter, at the late American Institute Fair. offer to accredited Patrons of Husbandry a liberal Discount on both the price of Truss and the Fee "for cure." Their "Cure, Truss and Remedy" are Warranted, and all promised Guaranteed. See advertisement and engraving of Truss in another column. March 29, '76.-1y.

THE ONLY CURE FOR RUPTURE.—The oldest and best hernia surgeon in the world, the only lady surgeon skilled in the care of Rupture, the only elastic truss worthy of the name, free examination and advice are some of the advantages offered by the Triumph Truss Company, No. 334 Bowery, New York. Send 10 cents for their new book.
March 29, '76—1yr.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

We will furnish the NORTH CAROLINIAN for the campaign, to the 15th of November, for 60 cents. The CASH must accompany each order. Send in the names, tf.

HOMES AND FORTUNES FOR ALL

GRAND DISTRIBUTION

of

Cash, Farms, Brick Residences, &c.

—BY—

The Kansas Land and Immigration Association,

AUGUST 25, 1876.

Capital Stock 1,000,000, Legally Authorized

The Kansas and Immigrant Association, of Atchison, Kansas an enterprise chartered by the State, inaugurated and managed by men whose reputation for honesty, reliability and integrity stands unsullied, and who have the hearty endorsement of State and city officials and citizens, will, on the 25th day of August, 1876, make a grand distribution to its shareholders of many valuable award of cash and real estate. Highest cash award, $75,000, Lowest, $50. The real estate award, consisting of choice farms, business houses, residences, &c., have been selected from the most desirable and valuable property in the State. Price of shares only $5.00 each. Every shareholder will be fairly represented at the distribution. The chance offered to secure a home and a fortune are unprecedented. *Distribution positive, Aug. 25, 1876* or money will be refunded in full.

Send in your order at once, so you may have your numbers carefully registered. For a more particular description of the enterprise, terms of agents, special offer to clubs, and purchasers of two or more shares, manner of drawing, list of endorsers and references, discription of Kansas, &c., &c., send for their illustrated paper, the "Kansas Immigrant," *mailed free* to any address. Send $5.00 for a share. Address.
S. M. STRICKLER' Sec'y,
tf Atchison, Kansas.

The Grand Secret of Beauty,

Is health. The secret of health is the power to eat, digest and assimulate a proper quantity of wholesome, nutritious food. This can never be done when the liver does not act its part. It is the great driving wheel in the mechanism of man, and when it is out of order, the organization becomes deranged, and fever, dyspepsia, sick headache, constipation, jaundice, billious collic, kidney disease and general debility ensues. To restore the normal functions of the liver and impart that beauty, which always attends a healthy, robust constitution. Dr. TUTT'S VEGESTABLE LIVER PILLS are conscientiously recomended. They are designed solely for the disorderd liver and the disease which is produced. They are not a cure all, but in the cases mentioned they rarely fail to effect a cure

Hon. Thomas Settle.

Was born in Rockingham County, of this State, on January 25, 1831, and is therefore now forty five years of age. He graduated at Chapel Hill, studied law under Judge Pearson, and was admitted to the Bar on coming of age. His first appearance in public life was as Private Secretary to Gov. David S. Ried. He was elected to the House of Commons at the age of 22, at 27 was made Speaker of the House. Since that time he has held numerous high posts of honor among his people, including that of the Presidency of the Senate. In 1868 he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court, he was sent as Minister to Peru in 1872; he was made President of the National Republican Convention, which met in Philadelphia. In 1873, he was reappointed to the Supreme Court Bench, which place he now resigns to be the next Governor of North Carolina.

During the war Vance compelled North Carolina soldiers to vote for him on YELLOW TICKETS. Now his friends denounce those opposed to Vance as YELLOW DOGS.

C. T & C. B. MACKENZIE,

GENERAL DEALERS IN

Carriage and Wagon Materials.

CLOTHS, ENAMELED CANVASS,

Patent Leather, Wheel and Wheel Time Axles, Shafts Spring Carriages, Bolts, Seats, Moss, Castings, Varnishes, Damasks, &c.

NO. 338 WEST BALTIMORE STREET,

Baltimore, Md.

25-6m.

Samaritan Nervine,

The great nerve Conqueror, cures Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, Spasms, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases; the only known positive remedy for Epileptic Fits. It has been tested by thousand and has never been known to fail in a single case. Trial package free. Enclose stamp for Circulars giving evidence of cures. Address,
Dr. S. A. RICHMOND,
24-1yr. Box 741, St. Joseph Mo.

BARNES' FOOT-POWER SCROLL SAWS AND LATHES

An entire Revolution in the construction of foot-power machines! The old style thrown aside when these are known! Thousands now in use! $1,500 to $2,000 per year made using them. One person out of every three who send for catalogues of these machines buys one. Say what paper you read this in, and address,
W. F. JOHN & BARNES,
Rockford, Winnebago Co., Illinois.
Box 2,044. 23-1y.

ARTHUR SPRUILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Columbia N. C.

practice in the several Courts and makes collections in all parts of the State.
48-1yr.

MARRIAGE GUIDE AND BOOK of SECRETS. DR. BOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide teaches all the inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the sexual system, Philosophy of Reproduction, who should marry, the impediments to marriage, their nature and cure. Treats on all Private Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure; it is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, contains nearly 300 pages and is complete in every respect. Sent by Mail securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. C. A. BOHANNAN, 619 North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1837.

PORTABLE and STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS, SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS. MILL GEARING MADE Without Patterns. SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS OF IMPROVED DESIGNS, A SPECIALTY. The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL 7000 in use. ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT, SEND FOR CIRCULARS. BALTIMORE MD.

1776. 1876.

ROOMS AND BOARDING

—AT THE—

CENTENNIAL.

I am prepared to furnish good Boarding and Rooms at the rate of $1.50 per day. Street cars every 10 minutes from my door, A Horse and Carriage for a gentleman and lady, at all times.
E. J. BOSWORTH,
783, South 6th St.,
49-4t. Philadelphia, Pa.

SILVER PLATED WARE.

Electro-Plated Table Ware,

AND

Ornamental Art Work

IN GREAT VARIETY,

Manufactured B[y] The

Meridian Brittania Co.,

555 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The best Plated SPOONS and FORKS are those heaviest Silver Plated on the parts where necessarily the most wear comes, and bearing the Trade Mark,

1847—ROGERS BROTHERS—XII

N. —This great improvement in Silver Plated Spoons and Forks is applied alike to all grades of plate, A 1, 8 and 12 oz as ordered. The Process and Machinery for manufacturing these goods are Patented. The extra or "Standard Plate" made by this Company is stamped A 1, simply and is plated 20 per cent heavier than the ordinary market standard.

First Premiums awarded at all Fairs where exhibited from World's Fair of 1852 to American Institute Fair 1874.—37-6m

J. F. SANDERS. J. W. SAWYER. A. LUTEN

New Carriage and Machine Shop.

J. F. SANDERS & CO.

Carriage and Wagon Manufacturers and Machinists.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

With the superior facilities afforded by Steam Power and Machinery, and a practical knowledge of our work, we are now prepared to fill orders for new work with dispatch.

Reparing done on all kinds of vehicles and machinery. Orders from a distance will receive special attention.

Shop on the corner of Main and Poindexter streets, near Water street.

Call on or address,
J. F. SANDERS & CO
Elizabeth [Cit]y, N
April 26th, 1876-tf.

People's Line for Baltimore.

The swift and elegant steamer "Sue," of this line, leaves Norfolk on

TUESDAY'S, THURSDAY'S & FRIDAY'S

for Baltimore; carrying passengers and freights at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

On Tuesday's and Thursday's, she leaves Norfolk at 3 and Portsmouth at 4, P. M. On Saturday's she leaves Norfolk at 5 and Portsmouth at 6 P. M.

Tickets to Baltimore	$2 00
" " " and return	3 00
Through tickets to Washington	3 50
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TICKETS GOOD UNTIL USED.

Be sure and go by People's Line and encourage competition.
JAS. W. McCARRICK, Agent.
Norfolk, Va.
June 7th, 1876-tf.

J. H. ZIEGLER.



CABINET-MAKER A[ND UNDERTAKER]

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD

COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality with[in] two hours notice, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.

His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.
Elizabeth City, N. C, 52 vol. 4-1yr.

National Hotel,

Delightfully Situated, next to Capitol Square,

RALEIGH, N. C.

A NEW HOUSE

Fine Rooms, well furnished and fitted up in the Best Style.

BATH ROOMS AND WATER CLOSETS ON EACH FLOOR.

Billiard Saloon in Basement.

C. S. BROWN, Prop

THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO.,

334 Bowery, N. Y.,

to whom was awarded the

Premium Medal

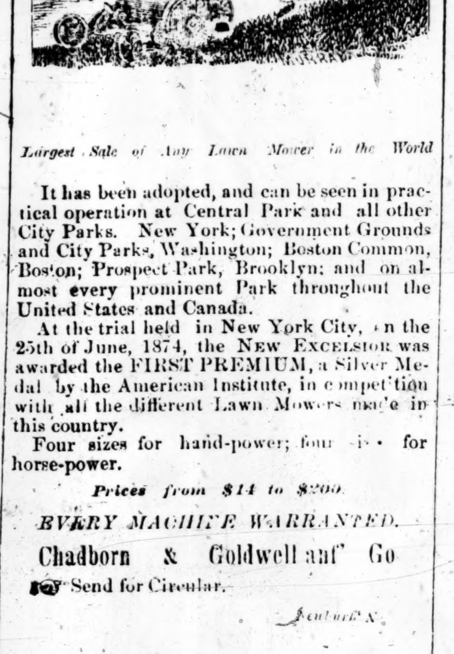
for the best Elastic Truss and Supporter at the last session of the GREAT AMERICA INSTITUTE FAIR, cure rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and offer $1,000 for a case they cannot cure. They employ a

First-class Lady Surgeon

Terms moderate. Cures Guaranteed. Orders filled by mail. Examination free, The usual discount to patrons. Send 10 cents for descriptive book to
Prof. W. H. BUANHAM, M. D.
March 23, 1874.—1yr. Chief Surgeon.

PRICES REDUCED,

New Excelsior Lawn Mower



Largest Sale of Any Lawn Mower in the World

It has been adopted, and can be seen in practical operation at Central Park and all other City Parks. New York; Government Grounds and City Parks, Washington; Boston Common, Boston; Prospect Park, Brooklyn; and on almost every prominent Park throughout the United States and Canada.

At the trial held in New York City, on the 25th of June, 1874, the NEW EXCELSIOR was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM, a Silver Medal by the American Institute, in competition with all the different Lawn Mowers made in this country.

Four sizes for hand-power; four sizes for horse-power.

Prices from $14 to $200.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED.

Chadborn & Goldwell and Co

Send for Circular.

New Hardware Store.

In Elizabeth City, N. C.,

The subscriber has opened a New Store in Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets. on Road Street, where will be found a general supply of

Hardware of all Kinds,

Builders tools,

Farming Implements;

Cutlery, Wagon

and

Harness Maker's Materials, etc., etc.

all new and of best quality.

put prices down to lowest figures for THE CASH.

Give me a trial. My motto will be to try to please all.

B. C. BROTHERS.

PEABODY HOUSE,

CORNER OF LOCUST & NINTH STS.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Convenient to all places of amusement and car lines in the city. No changes to and from the Centennial grounds.

Col. Watson proprietor of the Henry House, Cincinnati for the past twenty years and present proprietor, has leased the house for a term of years, and has newly furnished and fitted it *throughout.* He will keep a strictly first-class house, and has accommodation for 300 guests. Terms only $3 per day,

Col. Watson is a native of Virginia; and probably the only Hotel Proprietor in Philadelphia from the South.

3-4m. JAMES WATSON; Proprietor.

TO the good people of Elizabeth City and surrounding country I desire to say that I now have a full Stock of Seasonable GOODS for sale and propose to sell them for CASH, at such prices that will enable me to sell them rapidly. Cash and One Price Only, are the terms on which business is done. I shall endeavor to deal justly with all and make every effort to please those who may favor me with their patronage. I do not claim to sell goods for less than they can be bought at wholesale, but will use every means to buy them at lowest prices and sell at Live and let live, profit. The quality of the goods will show what they are upon Examination, and are examination is earnestly solicited. All wishing cheap goods and to pay as they go please call at

FOWLER'S Cash and One Price STORE.

The stock consist of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Clothing, &c, and in the GROCERY Department will be found a full supply of such goods as are usually kept in a first class Grocery Store. Among the Dress Goods are Black and Fancy Silks, Pure Mohairs, Poplins, Silk and Wool Hernanni, Plain and Fancy Grenadines, Lawns, Colored and White Goods, Linens, &c. In Notions you will find Hosiery for all, White Kid Gloves for either ladies or gents, Handkerchiefs in variety, Hamburg Edgings and insertions, Solid Gold Jewelry for Ladies, Jet, Pearl Plated & Gutta Percha, Thimbles, Silver Thimbles, Misses & Gents, Marsailles Counterpins, Damask Table Linnen Napkins and Doyles, Towels, &c. Goods shown & prices stated with pleasure. Thanks for past patronage.
WATER STREET,
ELIZ. CITY,
N. C.

DRY POINT MILLS.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufacture

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,

Lath, Pickets and

JUNIPER SHINGLES.

Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.

A. H. WHITCOMB Proprietor.

P. W. MELICK

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Books, News. and NOVELTIES.

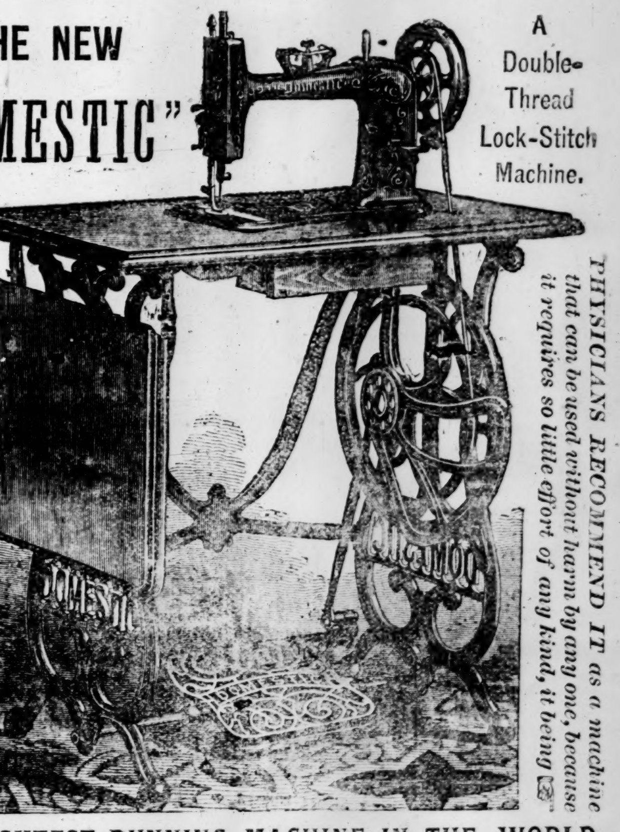
Orders for anything pertaining to the business will be promptly filled.

WATER TREET,

ELIZABETH CITY.

N. C.

THE NEW "DOMESTIC" A Double-Thread Lock-Stitch Machine.



It sews with great facility the lightest and finest as well as the heaviest and coarsest fabrics.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT as a machine that can be used without harm by any one, because it requires so little effort of any kind, it being

THE LIGHTEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

With our printed directions, no instruction or mechanical skill is required to operate it.

The construction of the machine is based upon a principle of unique and unequalled simplicity, comprising simple levers working upon centres. The bearings are few, and they are hardened and polished.

The machines are made at our new works in the city of Newark, N. J., with new special (patented) machinery and tools, constructed expressly to accomplish what we now offer.

Every machine fully warranted.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO., New York and Chicago.

FASHIONS SAVINGS.—By using the "Domestic" Paper Fashions the most stylish and perfect-fitting costumes can be produced, at a large saving in MONEY to those who choose to make, or superintend the making of, their own garments. With the highest talent and the best facilities in all departments, and the best ideas of the most skillful modistes, both at home and abroad, we are enabled to attain results far above the reach of the average dress-maker. Our styles are always the latest and best. Our elegantly-illustrated catalogue mailed to any lady sending five cents with her address. Agents wanted everywhere.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO., New York and Chicago.

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135 NORTH THIRD STREET,

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Our Inks are of a superior quality, being made from the best ingredients and under the personal supervision of a practical printer and pressman, therefore we will GUARANTEE EVERY POUND OF INK SOLD to be of a Superior Jet Black, Quick Drying and entirely Free from Setting Off.

Our prices are from 30 to 50 per cent, lower than any other Inks manufactured in the United States.

A trial of a sample keg will convince any printer that he has been paying nearly double what he should for his Inks in times past. Put up in kegs and barrels to suit purchasers.
Address,
KEYSTONE PRINTING INK CO.,
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GOOD NEWS!



The railroad is expected to run on Zimmerman's Wharf, where the continual rush is for the best Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, English Syrup, Lime, Teas, Vinegar, Spices, Soaps and all kinds of *Canned Fruits* such as Pine Apples, Peaches, Tomatoes, Corn; all kinds of Pickles, Crackers, Pork, Hay, &c at *Lowest Cash Prices.* All can be convinced by calling at

Six thousand Pounds Blue fish, Salt and at lowest cash Prices, and 100 Bushels Long Island N. Y. Earley Rose and Peach low Potatoes, at the lowest Prices.

ZIMMERMAN'S Wharf

$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

GREAT MEDICAL BOOK and Secrets for Ladies and Gents

See for two stamps. Address,
ST. JOSEPH Medical Institute.
Joseph, Mo.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUNTAIN HEAD

for

BARGAINS.

NEW

FALL

AND

WINTER

GOODS

OF ALL KINDS

AND

IN THE LATEST

STYLES.,

BRODRICKS & SMITH,

3 & 5 Water St.

Offer great inducements to all and invite your careful examination of their STOCK

Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

THE ELIZABETH CITY

Bakery & Confectionery Store

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. Also a good variety of Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Egs, Raisins, Pickles, ... Butter—in short everything ... Cash Money ... supplied with Bread, Cakes and Pies on reasonable terms. Come and see.

WILLIAM STEG[E]

THOMAS R. BLAND,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

House, Sign

AND

ORNAMENTAL Painting

... he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

[J]NO. S. WAUGH,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Manufacturer of Wagons, Buggies, Carriages, &c.

Those in want of any kind of a Vehicle would do well to give me a call.

REPAIRING

Done at short notice and at ... Give me a call.

[LI]NES

Livery Stables

AT

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on MAIN STREET,

A few doors west of Road and keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons promptly accomodated at all times and reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS,

Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus,

And also a fine selection of

CUTLERY.

He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accomodate customers with New Goods, or, in his shop, adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

[G]EO. W. BELL.

GIVE ME WORK!

J. M. MATHEWS.

Near Brother's Livery Stables.

ATLANTIC HOT[EL]

NORFOLK, VA.

R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.0[0]
Third and Fourth 2.5[0]

Special Terms for Permanent Board

[J]une 1[5], 1876

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Man Kills the Wife of Another and Cuts his Own Throat--A Terrible Story.

A man named Dolson Hicks, a shoe maker, had for three years been boarding with a family named Shopland, at Caledonia, Pa. A year and a half ago Mr. Shopland died, leaving a widow thirty years old, and a boy four years old. Hicks was prosperous in his business, and had accumulated considerable property. He was addicted to periodical spells of drinking, however, but otherwise was a man whom every one respected. Mrs. Shopland was left poor by her husband's death, and some six months ago she accepted an offer of marriage from Hicks, on condition that he would quit his occasional drinking spells, he being placed on a year's probation. Meantime Hicks became jealous of a young blacksmith named Cochran, who had recently taken up his residence in Caledonia, and about two months ago went on a spree. Mrs. Shopland broke her engagement with Hicks, and married the blacksmith, a worthy and well-to-do man. One day lately Hicks left his shop in the afternoon, taking with him a long bladed shoeknife. He told his assistant that he was going to trim some bushes in a lot he owned. About three o'clock the same afternoon he entered Cochran's blacksmith shop with the shoeknife in his hand, the blade of which was covered with blood. He exclaimed: "Billy, you're a widower and I'm a murderer!" He then threw the knife in a corner of the shop, and folding his arms said to Cochran: "Kill me, if you want to!" The latter ran toward his wife's house, which was but a few steps away, followed by his helper. He found his wife lying in a pool of blood on the kitchen floor, with her head almost severed from her body. Her little boy was sobbing on her breast. The news spread like wildfire, and a large crowd soon assembled. A doctor was called, and then Cochran, followed by the crowd, started back to where Hicks had been left. He was still in the shop, walking wildly to and fro. Cochran seized a sledge hammer and rushed fiercely at Hicks, who folded his arms and stood perfectly still. The bystanders, however, despite their excitement and indignation, prevented Cochran from killing the murderer of his wife and took the latter into custody. He admitted that he had killed Mrs. Cochran, and said he had done it because she had wronged him so deeply that he could not help it. He would do the same thing over again under the circumstances, and he knew the consequences of his crime and would welcome them gladly. He begged that if there was a feeling among the populace to deal summarily with him, it might not be suppressed, but that the punishment he deserved be executed upon him at once. He had gone, he said, to Mrs. Cochran's house deliberately to kill her; had done it just as he intended, and wanted to die.

Hicks was taken to the village tavern, where all the facts of the case were taken. Hicks related in detail the circumstances of the killing; how the impelling cause was his great love for his victim, which she had thrown away; how he went to her house, and after telling her that she had deeply wronged him, had thrown his arm around her, and drew his knife four times across her throat, and held her until she died. The justice committed Hicks to the charge of the officer to convey him to jail, thirty miles away. While the prisoner was in the room assigned him, in charge of one of the constables, he drew from his pocket a large knife, and before the act was discovered cut his own throat, inflicting such wounds that he died in a very short time, never speaking after inflicting the wounds.

Hicks was thirty-five years of age and an Englishman. He had no relatives, so far as known, in the country. He was buried in a lot owned by him near the village.

The European War Cloud.

One of the causes which has tended to produce the general sense of uneasiness in London, Louis Jennings writes to the *World*, is the fear of an European war. A few weeks ago, the prospect of the maintenance of peace seemed to be very small indeed, but the war cloud has lifted a little, and it cannot be denied that this is greatly due to the firm attitude taken by England in reference to the Berlin memorandum. Mr. Disraeli's worst enemies admit that he has imparted to the foreign policy of his country something of its ancient vigor. The "very humble" position invariably assumed by Mr. Gladstone is not at all in Mr. Disraeli's line. Thus it has happened that Russia has been much astonished lately at encountering an opposition to her Eastern designs from a quarter which seemed to be no longer worthy of consideration. Men of all parties seem to have made up their minds to stand by Mr. Disraeli in his present work. The only question indeed was whether the premier's health would enable him to perform his duties during the remainder of the session. To look at him one would suppose that he could not last twenty-four hours. I had not seen him for seven years till the other evening, and he seemed to have grown twenty years older in the interval. He never was of a very ruddy complexion, but his face now is of an ashy hue, and time and care have written their marks upon it with something more than their usual force. But, whenever an emergency arises, he still goes into the fight with a resolution and energy which neither infirmities nor sickness have the power to subdue, and he astonishes friends and foes alike by the power and vigor he displays at unexpected moments. He can still wind up a debate at two in the morning with as much freshness and ability as he displayed a score of years and more ago. So far as I can judge, his ministry is very powerful, and there are no visible traces of an immediate revival of its antagonists, the great Liberal party. That party seems to be in for a spell of bad luck, and bad luck will sometimes stick to a party, as it does to an individual, until the life is pretty well shaken out of it.

Sunday Dinners Quickly Prepared.

When there is a family of five or six persons, more or less, and all want to go to the morning service, and stay to Sunday-school, their appetites are pretty well sharpened by the time they get home, especially if there is a ride of two or three miles. I have experimented in various ways that we may have our dinner as soon as possible after getting home, or each one begins to help himself, which causes much confusion and spoils the meal. I find that by leaving the teakettle on the stove, and filled, with a little fire, the water is in a condition to boil quickly, and mush is soon prepared. In cold weather nothing is better than oyster soup, which requires but a few minutes' cooking. A good meal is quickly prepared by having a chicken made ready over night by dressing and stuffing, and when it is ready to put into the oven when the family sit down to breakfast. It requires little care, and is nicely browned by church time, and keeps warm in the oven until wanted for dinner. I find it a great help to have potatoes ready to warm over. Often meat is boiled or roasted on Saturday, which relishes well cold. A rice pudding, made without eggs, and left in the oven, is nice with sugar and cream.

The Electoral Vote.

The electoral votes to which each of the United States is entitled to are given below:

Alabama	10	Missouri	15
Arkansas	6	Nebraska	3
California	6	Nevada	3
Colorado	3	New Hampshire	5
Connecticut	6	New Jersey	9
Delaware	3	New York	35
Florida	4	North Carolina	10
Georgia	11	Ohio	22
Illinois	21	Oregon	3
Indiana	15	Pennsylvania	29
Iowa	11	Rhode Island	4
Kansas	5	South Carolina	7
Kentucky	12	Tennessee	12
Louisiana	8	Texas	8
Maine	7	Vermont	5
Maryland	8	Virginia	11
Massachusetts	13	West Virginia	5
Michigan	11	Wisconsin	10
Minnesota	5		
Mississippi	8	Total	369

The table should be kept for reference.

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

More Curiosities at Agricultural Hall.

A model cheese and butter factory, with rooms for an extensive display of dairy products and of the apparatus used in manufacturing them, has been erected under the superintendence of the chief of the bureau of agriculture, and is now open for the reception of butter and cheese from any part of the country. All entries for exhibition can be made free of charge upon forms which will be furnished on application; but freight must be prepaid at the place of shipment. It is suggested that butter offered for competition will be in the most acceptable form if sent as follows; Best sample of 200 or more pounds made at any time; best sample of thirty-five pounds or more made at any time; of thirty-five pounds or more made in each month consecutively; of thirty-five pounds or more of the oldest make; of five pounds in one pound prints; of five pounds or more made from the milk of various breeds of cattle. It is also recommended that cheese offered for competition be classified as follows: Heaviest cheese of good quality; best cheese of 5,000 pounds or more; best three cheeses weighing from three to ten pounds, from ten to thirty pounds, from thirty to fifty pounds, and from fifty to seventy pounds, respectively; best three cheeses of these respective weights artificially colored; best three cheeses of these respective weights artificially flavored; best cheese of these respective weights, of natural color; best three cheeses, for special display in October, weighing not less than forty pounds, and made on the American factory plan, in the second and the third week of June, July, August or September; best three cheeses for special display in October, weighing not less than twenty pounds, and made in the second and third week of June, July, August or September; best cheese of oldest make; best lot of three preserved rennets; and best sample of coloring for dairy products.

A nitro-phosphate prepared as a fertilizer by a company which "buys none but fresh bones," and believes "that an honestly made phosphate" is the best auxiliary to the barnyard supplies, is now said to be manufactured at less cost than any other equally valuable manure. From five hundred to eight hundred pounds of it will fertilize an acre of grass; from five hundred to one thousand pounds an acre of potatoes; from three hundred to four hundred pounds an acre of wheat; from two hundred and fifty to three hundred pounds an acre of tobacco, and from two hundred to two hundred and fifty pounds an acre of corn. It is important to remember, however, that the nitro-phosphate will injure the stalk of a growing plant, and must therefore be applied only to the soil.

But if nitro-phosphates improve the soil, chloride of zinc, forced in solution into the pores of wood from which the air and sap have been extracted, is said to enter into combination with the ligneous fibers so thoroughly that no amount even of boiling will remove it, while nothing will cause it to come to the surface of the wood by efflorescence. The object of using the compound is to harden the wood, and to preserve it from animal or vegetable parasites, from insects, and from wet and dry rot.

From a "Collection of Valuable Information," published by a Western manufacturer of agricultural implements and distributed in Agricultural hall, I learn that people consume too much carbonaceous food; that "carbon dwarfs the soul," "obscures the mind, so that we see as through a glass darkly," and hastens "destructive disintegration;" that rice pudding is a "digestible, dietetic article;" that cheese and pastry are "deleterious food;" that "death is a black camel which kneels before every door;" that "law is a trade in which the lawyers eat the oysters and leave the clients the shells;" that soap and water will take out grease stains; that one bushel of corn will make about ten and a half pounds of pork; and that when corn costs fifty cents a bushel hogs are worth five cents a pound.

Toadyism Punished.

Several prominent gentlemen were escorting a Turk down Chestnut street, Philadelphia, who, in the costume of his country, seemed highly appreciative of the beauties of the city, as pointed out by his hospitable guides. The foreigner—presumably a distinguished man—understood what was told him more by the gestures than the words, for he signified that he could not understand English. When we asked one of the gentlemen who the stranger was he replied: "From his appearance we inferred that he was a Centennial commissioner from Turkey and have done ourselves the honor of showing him the city." The party had stopped opposite the mint, and a gentleman with a ten cent note and a piece of coin in his hand was going through some sort of dumb show as a way of explaining the use of the building, when a lady passing by and seeing the oddly dressed individual in the center of the group, observed: "Well, I declare! if there isn't Mike, who used to sell fans and shells at Cape May last summer. How d'ye do, Mike?" With a sardonic grin the heathen swindler bowed to the lady, and, after explaining in the broadest brogue that he was traveling *incognito*, slid through the crowd.

The Heart Happy.

Now indeed ought the heart of the farmer to rejoice. The days and nights are warm, and the ground is moist; there are no chilling winds, and vegetation is making the most rapid growth. The first crop of grass is safe; fruit is advancing with wonderful rapidity. From this time on until the harvest there will be a succession of labor, as there will be of the beauty of the landscape. In the vegetable world save as modified by destructive insects, all will be increase, all promise, all maturing charms. One sees the progress, not alone in growth, but in the deepening color. Everywhere is proof of energetic life. If the laws of nature are beyond our control, and there is in them as in morals, the permitted evil, yet on the whole how grandly and beautifully they work together for the good of man. Let us enjoy their benefactions, aiding them where we can, and always grateful for the wonderful delight they afford all who are content to accept and work with them.

A Dinner Bulletined.

People don't go now to see a base ball match; they stand around the bulletin board of a daily paper in excited crowds, and shout at each note of the progress of the game. By the way, wouldn't this be a good suggestion for giving a public banquet on an economical scale? Two persons could partake of the feast, and as the courses came along the bulletin boards might make successive announcements like the following:

"At the soup."
"Just finished the fish!"
"They're devouring the poultry."
"The roast beef just removed."
"Pitching into the pudding!"
"Dessert on the table."
"Sherry is being sipped."
"One bottle of champagne gone."
"Another bottle!"
"Half another!"
"Brandy and water called for."
"Both gentlemen now under the table."

"Men and Things."

Men who take the most pains in their business—Glaziers.

Men who have a shoer thing—Farriers.

Men who put on (h)airs—Wig makers.

Men whose business is always down—Feather dealers.

Men whose business is driving—Cattle drovers.

Write man in the write place—Teacher in the penmanship school.

Men who do a staving business—Coopers.

The man who is always ready to make a(p)peal to the public—The bell ringer.

Men who are always "on the strike"—Blacksmiths.

The man who takes the shortest weigh to wealth—The coal dealer.

THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.

The Attempt Made to Capture his Person--It is Very Near a Success.

It was while at his headquarters at Newburgh, on the Hudson, that a bold attempt was made to capture Washington. Clinton was very anxious to get possession of his person, and Washington received many letters warning him of his danger. But with all the plans that were laid, none seemed to be so easy of execution as the one that was foiled by the patriotism of a young lady. At this time there was no road along the river to the south for some distance, for right in front of headquarters the bank was a hundred feet high, and went sheer down to the water. This, with little variation, continued for a mile, or almost down to Lafayette's headquarters. Half way down the Quassau creek bursts from a gorge into the Hudson. This chasm ran back into the interior nearly a mile before it sunk away so that it could be spanned by a bridge. As it approached the river the south bank swept off in a side semicircle, but again crowded against the creek, just before it plunged into the Hudson. This semicircle inclosed a beautiful little valley, known afterward as the "Vale of Avoca." In passing the mouth of the creek in a boat, the lofty banks of the chasm, heavily wooded, presented a gloomy pass, only wide enough for the stream of water. In this little secluded valley lived a man named Ettrick. His house lay almost in a straight line south from Washington's headquarters and within cannon range, though the shot sent from there would pass a hundred feet over its top. This lay on the opposite side of the gorge, and could be reached only by a detour of some two miles back into the country. The tide set up close to the dwelling, and a boat could be sent from it on to the Hudson in five minutes, and in an hour more be carried to the fastnesses of the Highlands. This Ettrick professed to be a warm patriot, but those who knew him best looked on him with suspicion. This man and this spot were selected to effect Washington's capture. The plan proposed was to have a boat ready, and a party of Tories secreted in the wood near by when Washington should be invited to dinner. His daughter overheard a conversation that exposed this plot, and informed Washington of her suspicions, and begged him not to accept the invitation of her father to dinner. The dinner hour was to be late, so that it would be dark before the meal was over. Then the seizure was to be effected, and the captive borne off to the bosom of the Hudson. The boat, manned by strong rowers, would easily have reached the English vessels below West Point before Washington would be missed. He was accustomed, occasionally, to dine with Green and Knox, three or four miles further south, and not be back till midnight. On these occasions he was usually accompanied only by his colored servant.

Instead of declining the invitation, he accepted it, but in the meantime ordered a detachment of his life guard to march to the place just at evening, and present themselves at the door. While Ettrick was engaged in conversation with his distinguished guest, he heard their footsteps and the low command of their leader, and supposing them to be the detachment of Tories, he rose, and laying his hand on Washington's shoulder, said:

"I believe, general, you are my prisoner."

"I believe not, sir, but you are mine," was the reply, as the life guard closed around him.

He was immediately marched off and locked up. This threw the daughter into a paroxysm of grief. She had not anticipated such a result. She had given no positive information—simply told her suspicions to Washington, thinking the only result would be to make him decline the invitation. That he would make her kindness to him the cause of punishment to her father she did not for a moment dream, and she besought him not to repay her fidelity to him by the imprisonment and death of her father. If it had been a mere personal matter, Washington would doubtless have suffered the man to go unmolested; but the blow was not aimed at him, but at his country, and this he would not have forgiven in an only son. Still, every instinct of his nature revolted against inflicting needless suffering on the daughter who had acted so nobly. If it had become known, however, it is doubtful if even Washington's influence could have saved the wretch whose crime was tenfold greater than that of Arnold. A drumhead court martial and a swift death was what he richly deserved. Washington, however, kept the whole matter quiet except to a few personal friends, and after a short confinement released him on the promise that he would leave the country. To this he gladly consented, and escaped to Nova Scotia. The secrecy which Washington maintained in regard to it for the daughter's sake doubtless kept it from becoming a part of the history of the times; but there is no doubt of its truth among the old revolutionary families of that region.—*Galaxy*.

Wasn't Afraid of Bees.

As they saw the bees passing themselves around familiarly, the lady uttered, in a timid voice:

"Good gracious! We can never go by there!"

"Pshaw," ejaculated her lord and master, "don't be foolish. Bees never molest any one that does not molest them. They are perfectly harmless if you let them alone. All you need is a little nerve; when they come buzzing about you walk right along, and don't so much as make a motion toward them, even if they should light on your face. Come on, now; if you haven't nerve, just look at me and see how simple it is."

With a pardonable feeling of pride in her noble husband, the wife watched him as he moved steadily along toward the tree where the greater part of the insects were having a rehearsal *a la* Gilmore's band, while a number were doing the Skidmore Guard on the fence, and still others were sliding around in the air, evidently on picket duty, humming: "We'll march around Jerusalem." Seeing that her husband was not annoyed by the little fellows, the lady followed him, but took the precaution to throw a light shawl over her head and shoulders, leaving only a peephole for one eye. Running up to her husband, who was walking along looking cross-eyed at a bee which had lit upon his nose, and wondering whether the cussed little creature was going to give him one, just for luck, and thinking how sweet he would look with a proboscis resembling a quarter section of lobster—she inquired: "John, ain't you afraid?" not thinking of anything else appropriate to the occasion. He curled up his lip and the tip of his nose in disdain at the thought, and just then he got it from the bee on the upper deck. His wife will never forget the exclamation he gave utterance to, and the bystanders generally remarked that it was exhaustive and fully did justice to the occasion. He struck at the bee viciously, and in a second the whole Skidmore Guard, Jerusalem warblers and Gilmore band were upon him. They took him on the face and hands, nibbled his ears, prospected his back, ran up his nose and sank more shafts on the top of his bald head than there are on the Comstock lode. If he had been possessed of a thousand hands he could not have kept the enemy off, and if his name had been Job he could not have helped calling down maledictions upon all the women as he heard his wife advising under her shawl: "Don't hit at them, John! Don't fight them!" There was a general roar of laughter from all the spectators as the "man of nerve" took to his heels, his arms working like an old fashioned windmill during a gale, while his wife walked along secure in her bee-proof.

Rage is essentially vulgar, and never more so than when it proceeds from mortified pride, disappointed ambition, or thwarted willfulness. A baffled despot is the most vulgar of wretches, no matter whether he is the despot of a nation vindicating its rights or of a donkey sinking under its load.

TURNED SHAKER.

Developments of a Replevin Suit--An Albanian Becomes a Shaker and Abandons his Wife.

A suit which was disposed of in Albany, N. Y., brought to light a strange and interesting story, the facts of which, as related by the father, are summarized by the *Argus* as follows: Two years ago one Henry George, a former resident of Albany, wooed and won Harriet, daughter of Mr. William Clapham. They being united in marriage, took up their residence in that city, and for nearly a year their lives passed happily enough. A child was the fruit of the union, and in its possession, and as she supposed the possession of her husband's heart, the poor wife never dreamed of the cloud that was to throw its shadow over her future path in life. Then a change came. The husband professed to have scruples about living in the marriage state, and after a while avowed himself a convert to the principles which govern the Shaker community in Watervliet. He claimed that on these grounds a separation must take place between himself and wife. His wife, who felt the utmost affection for him, reasoned in vain, and at length, acting under advice of friends, consented to a separation, and on April 1, 1875, the necessary deed was executed for a separation from bed and board, he paying her $150 and allowing her to retain possession of one-half of the furniture, and the custody of their only child, then an infant. The separation executed, the wife returned to her parents, while George affiliated himself with the Shaker family in Watervliet. This state of affairs continued until last fall, when the injured woman was waited upon by her husband. He professed to have changed his views, was sorry for what he had done, and besought her forgiveness, which was accorded. He paid her frequent visits, and also urged her to go with him to the community, representing that he had hired out to work for the community only, and that they had leased to him a house in which he and his wife and child could live. His entreaties at last prevailed, and she consented to remove to the village and did so. She found that no house was ready, that her husband kept separate from her, and that she was compelled to occupy a room in common with the sisters of the community. One day, meeting her husband and upbraiding him for his neglect and falsity, he threw off the mask and owned he was as much a Shaker as ever, that he never intended to live with her, and that she must stay with the community or go to the poorhouse. Mrs. George then communicated with her father, Mr. Clapham, who took her away, and on her behalf demanded the furniture she had taken thither with her, claiming that the original deed of separation had not been vitiated by the resuming of cohabitation, for the reason that it had been procured through fraudulent representations on the part of George. The latter refused to deliver, and, on being threatened with proceedings, coolly advised Mr. Clapham to go on, as he would deliver nothing unless compelled to do so by law. Mr. Clapham and his daughter then commenced an action in replevin to recover possession of the furniture, which is said to be very valuable. A writ was procured, and no appearance being made by the husband, the wife was awarded possession.

The Origin of the Names of States.

Maine takes its name from the province of Main, in France, and was so called in compliment to the queen of Charles I., Henrietta, its owner.

New Hampshire—first called Laconia—from Hampshire, England.

Vermont from the Green mountains (French, *verd mont*).

Massachusetts, from the Indian language, signifying the country about the great hills.

Rhode Island gets its name from the fancied resemblance of the island to that of Rhodes in the ancient Levant.

Connecticut was Mohegan, spelled originally Quon-eh-ta-cut, signifying "a long river."

New York was so named as a compliment to the Duke of York, whose brother, Charles II., granted him that territory.

New Jersey was named by one of its original proprietors, Sir George Carter, after the island of Jersey in the British channel, of which he was governor.

Pennsylvania, as is generally known, takes its name from William Penn, and the word "silvania," meaning woods.

Delaware derives its name from Thomas West, Lord de la Ware, governor of Virginia.

Maryland receives its name from the queen of Charles I., Henrietta Maria.

Virginia got its name from Queen Elizabeth, unmarried, or virgin queen.

The Carolinas were named in honor of Charles I., and Georgia in honor of George II.

Florida gets its name from Kasquas de Flores, or "Feast of the Flowers."

Alabama comes from a Greek word, signifying "the land of rest."

Louisiana was so named in honor of Louis XIV.

Mississippi derived its name from that of the great river, which is, in the Natchez tongue, "The Father of Waters."

Arkansas is derived from the word Kansas, "smoky waters," with the French prefix of "ark"—a bow.

Tennessee is an Indian name, meaning "The river with a big bend."

Kentucky also is an Indian name—"Kain-tuk-ae," signifying "at the head of the river."

Ohio is the Shawnee name for "The beautiful river."

Michigan's name was derived from the lake, the Indian name for fish weir or trap, which the shape of the lake suggested.

Indiana's name came from that of the Indians.

Illinois' name is derived from the Indian word "Illini" (men) and the French affix "ois," making "Tribe of men."

Wisconsin's name is said to be the Indian name for a wild, rushing channel.

Missouri is also an Indian name for muddy, having reference to the mddiness of the Missouri river.

Kansas is an Indian word for smoky water.

Iowa signifies in the Indian language "The drowsy ones," and Minnesota "a cloudy water."

The Irish Riflemen.

The Irish riflemen have now got through the first step in the selection of their team for the Centennial match to represent Ireland in America next September. A very strong team is selected. The ten scores represent 3,590 out of 4,500, or a percentage of 79.77, while the first eight, or shooting force, of the team have 2,905 out of 3,600 points, or a percentage of 80.694. Both these percentages are somewhat behind those of our own team, but, taking into consideration the fact that the weather here during the competitions was almost perfect, and that such was not the case in Ireland, it will be seen, says the New York *Herald*, that our boys must work very hard indeed to win.

An Ohio Snake Story.

Horace Shipley, of Berlin township, had an exciting encounter with a snake. He saw the snake in the field where he was at work, and attempted to kill it with a fence stake. As he raised the stake the snake darted at him, and coiled itself around his legs. He reached in his pocket for his knife; it was not there, and no stick or stone was within his reach, while the snake was coiled so tightly around his legs that he could not walk. He threw himself upon the ground and rolled over and over until he reached some stones, when he smashed its head with one blow. It was a blacksnake, and measured six feet eight inches in length.

"Woman," said the fat man on the cracker barrel, reflectively, "woman is like a boil. When another man has her we laugh at him; when we have her ourself we cherish and protect her." He seemed to be a man of pure and lofty sentiments, and when he said he guessed he'd go go home and give his wife a chance to do the chores, everybody respected him.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

Samuel J. Tilden, nominated by the Democratic convention at St. Louis for President of the United States, was born at New Lebanon, Columbia county, N. Y., March 15, 1814, and is therefore sixty-two years of age. He was educated at Yale College and at the University of New York, and then commenced the study of law. In 1844, then practicing law, he published the *Daily News* in New York city. He left editorial life after the campaign of that year. In 1846 he was elected to the New York State Legislature, and was also a member of the State constitutional convention. In 1847 he withdrew from politics and gave his attention wholly to law, in which he amassed a large fortune. He succeeded Dean Richmond as the head of the Democratic State committee of New York, and became interested in the local politics of New York city. In 1874 he was elected over Gen. John A. Dix (Rep.) and Morgan H. Clark (Temp.) by a majority of 38,549, out of a total vote of 794 233. Mr. Tilden is a bachelor, is five feet ten inches in height, and has what is called the purely nervous temperament, with its usual accompaniment of spare figure, blue eyes, and fair complexion. His hair, originally chestnut, is now partially silvered by age.

Thomas Andrews Hendricks, Democratic nominee for Vice-President, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 7, 1819; received a liberal education, and graduated at Hanover College in 1841. He begun the study of law at Chambersburg, Pa., and was there admitted to the bar in 1843. He then went to Indiana, and entered on the practice of his profession, In 1843 he was elected a member of the Legislature, in 1850 was in the constitutional convention, and for the next five years was in Congress, and for four years after was commissioner of the general land office. In 1860 he was nominated for governor, and was defeated by Henry S. Lane. In 1862 he was elected United States senator from Indiana, from which position he retired in 1869; In 1872 he was elected governor of Indiana.

The secret service bureau detectives have succeeded in unearthing and arresting the counterfeiters of the bills which have of late created so much trouble throughout the country. Nearly $100,000 in finished bills were seized, together with numerous plates...... Earthquake shocks at Corinth, Greece, destroyed numerous houses, and the inhabitants are leaving in alarm...... Joseph St. Denis and Joseph Sovrell were dangerously wounded at Whitehall, N. Y., by the explosion of a cannon with which they were firing a Tilden salute..... One steamer recently brought over five hundred Swedish and Norwegian Mormons *en route* for Salt Lake...... Yale College has conferred the degree of L.L.D. on General Sherman.

Yale won, by thirteen lengths, the eight-oared race with Harvard, at Springfield, rowing the four miles in 22.02..... A bootblack, eighteen years of age, was murdered with a pocket-knife, in New York, by a young ruffian, who made his escape...... A mob at Lancaster, Ky., removed Floyd Pearce, a negro, charged with the murder of Henry Yeaker, a white man, from jail and hanged him to a tree. S. J. Williams, another murderer, was either liberated or escaped in the confusion...... McLaughlin and Martin, the noted wrestlers, had a match in Detroit, which lasted from 10.45 at night till 8.30 the next morning without either gaining a fall. The referee declared it a draw. ...... A conflagration in Phillipsburg, Pa., destroyed numerous buildings, including the *Journal* office. Loss. $150,000 to $200,000.

Prince Milan, of Servia, has declared war against Turkey..... Colorado voted, by a large majority, to become one of the States of the Union—making the thirty-eighth...... By the overturning of a rowboat at Passaic, N. J., four men were drowned.... The United States debt statement shows the total indebtedness to be $404,723,601.06—a reduction of $3,881,397 during the month of June ...... A violent storm at Fort Madison, Iowa, did great damage to property. A Catholic church was utterly demolished by its steeple falling upon it...... Orson A. House, a noted advertising divorce lawyer, doing business in New York, was shot and killed by his reputed wife, at his residence at Lawrence Station, N. J. Mrs. House was a divorced woman whom House, also divorced, had married. They quarreled whenever they met. House was ill-treating her, when she picked up a pistol and shot him dead. He had made much money in his divorce business. The jury decided that the deceased came to his death from a pistol shot wound inflicted by a pistol in the hands of Irene H. House, and that the act was willful and deliberate. Mrs. House shows great grief and says the pistol went off accidentally...... The race against time at Fleetwood park, N. Y., was won by John Murphy, who rode 155 miles in six hours, forty-five minutes and seven seconds—fifty-four minutes and fifty-three seconds ahead of time. The horses ridden were not thoroughbreds, nor what could be called first-class running horses, but they were all good, heavy animals. In the first ten miles Murphy changed horses six times, covering the distance in twenty-four minutes and sixteen and three-quarter seconds.

Gen. Custer found an Indian encampment of two thousand lodges on the Little Horn, and charged the thickest portion of it with five companies of cavalry, leaving Major Reno to attack the other side of the camp with seven other companies. The Indians, being in great numbers, repulsed Custer's charge, and threw themselves upon his command in such numbers and with such fierceness as to utterly annihilate the entire five companies, including Gen. Custer, his two brothers, nephew and brother-in-law, all of whom fell fighting at the head of the column. Three hundred and fifteen of the troops were killed, of whom seventeen were commissioned officers. Major Reno was surrounded by the savages, who kept his command an entire day without water, when he was relieved by Gibbon's command. The Indians captured all the arms of the killed.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

The House bill providing for the sale of the Kansas Indian lands in Kansas to actual settlers, and for the disposition of the proceeds of the sale. was passed.

The Chair laid before the Senate a telegram from the New York Bureau of Trade praying that silver shall not be made a legal tender for any sum larger than five dollars. Referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Conkling (Rep.), of New York, called up the Senate bill to punish the counterfeiting of trade mark goods, and the sale or dealing in of counterfeit trade mark goods. The several amendments heretofore agreed to by the judiciary committee were agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. Sargent (Rep.), of California, from the conference committee on the Naval Appropriation bill, made a report that the committee had agreed upon a bill, and the report was agreed to.

The Chair appointed as the new conference committee on the Post-office Appropriation bill Messrs. West, Hamlin and Maxey.

Mr. Morrill (Rep.), of Maine, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the bill passed by the House to continue the unexpended balances to provide temporarily for the expenses of the government for a period not to exceed ten days, with an amendment providing that in cases where no sufficient unexpended balance remains on hand, the necessary amount be appropriated out of any money in the treasury. Passed.

The House bill to amend sections 3,893 and 3,894 of the revised statutes, providing a penalty for mailing obscene books and other matter therein contained, and prohibiting lottery circulars from passing through the mails, was taken up. After a short discussion the bill was read a third time and passed.

The Senate took up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Mr. Windom said the bill as it came from the House appropriated $15,256,731 32. To this the Senate committee had added $4 684,603 55. The bill for the current fiscal year appropriated $29,459,853.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Atkins (Dem.), of Tennessee, the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were non-concurred in.

The Speaker appointed as a committee of conference on that bill Messrs. Atkins, Randall and Hurlburt.

Mr. Payne (Dem.), of Ohio, from the committee on banking and currency, reported back the Senate amendments to the Silver Coin bill.

The vote on the first amendment of the Senate, striking out the word "now" (which confined the issue of silver coin to that now in the treasury), resulted: Yeas, 75, nays, 78. The vote was then taken on concurring in the second amendment of the Senate, and it was rejected—60 to 105.

Mr. Randall moved to concur with the Senate amendment, with an amendment thereto in the form of two additional sections, authorizing in addition to the silver coin allowed to be issued in redemption of fractional currency, the coinage of twenty millions, requiring the purchase of the necessary silver bullion at market rates, and authorizing the issue of the coin in the ordinary disbursements of the treasury. He also allowed Mr. Landers (Dem.) of Indiana, to offer an amendment authorizing the coinage of the standard silver dollar of the same weight and fineness as that in use on the first of January, 1861, and making it a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private.

The vote was first taken on Mr. Landers' amendment, and it was adopted—yeas, 100; nays, 54.

The motion made by Mr. Randall to concur in the Senate amendment, with his own, and Mr. Landers' amendments thereto, was then agreed to—yeas, 119; nays, 45.

The bill now goes back to the Senate with these provisions ingrafted on the Senate amendments.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that the Senate had agreed to the report of the conference committee on the naval appropriations.

Mr. Holman (Dem.), of Indiana, from the committee of conference on the Post-Office Appropriation bill, submitted the report of that committee, informing the House that the committee had not been able to agree, and asked for another committee. The report was then adopted, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Holman, Clark and Hale as a new committee of conference.

Mr. Blount (Dem.), of Georgia, from the committee on conference on the Naval Appropriation bill, made a report in favor of the House concurring in some of the Senate amendments, and of the Senate receding from others of its own amendments. Mr. Blount said the difference between the bill as it passed the House and as it passed the Senate was $2 043,000, and that the difference between the bill as it passed the House and as reported by the conference committee was only $315,000, an addition of $250,000 for the bureau of construction and repair, and of $65,000 for the bureau of steam engineering. The report of the committee was agreed to.

Poor Charley Ross.

Poor Charley Ross! His mysterious fate has elicited much sympathy for the boy and his parents, and every incident connected with the case is read with interest. Recently Mrs. Mosher, the widow of the man who it is now known stole Charley Ross, informed a detective that she had heard of the stolen child in a play on the stage in New York, and was anxious to see the play if she could come to the theater unobserved. The detective believed that, under the influence of the play, she might be induced to make the confession which she had hitherto refused.

Mrs. Mosher was brought quietly to the theater. She was a plain, elderly woman, neatly attired in black, and was accompanied by a female friend. During the progress of the play she laughed and cried with the rest of the audience, but did not exhibit any special perturbation until the last act. The sorrow of the heroine then appeared to move her strangely. When the mother, speaking of her stolen child, exclaimed: "He's dead!" Mrs. Mosher rocked herself backward and forward and repeated: "He's dead! Yes, he's dead!" The joy in the family when the stolen child was restored also affected her deeply.

At the close of the performance Mrs. Mosher and the detective left the theater as quietly as they had entered, the detective whispering, as he passed out: "I think it has been a success." No further revelations were vouchsafed until Mr. Christian K. Ross, the father of the abducted boy, visited the superintendent of police and held a long conference in reference to some new clews which have been discovered. It is believed that communications have passed between Mrs. Mosher and her brother, Westervelt, now under sentence in Moyamensing prison, and that the fate of Charley Ross is shortly to be cleared up.

The Discovery of Greenland.

Though Iceland was thus settled by the Vikings, and although these sea rovers still followed their wave wandering life, we must believe that they were no longer the "pyrates" of the mainland. One of these sailors was Gunnbiorn, who, driven westward by a storm, soon after the settlement of Iceland, fell upon the shores of Greenland, to which region he gave the name of Gunnbiorn's rocks. He made his way home again, for the strait between Greenland and Iceland is not so wide but one may see the shores of each, when midway between them, of a clear day. He gave, like all discoverers, a very glowing account of his new land, but none went thither until the next century.

In 985, Eric the Red, who, like Ingolf, had been obliged to quit his own country on account of his violence and crimes, went to the new land in the west. He established a home for himself, and three years later, he was back in Iceland with a wonderful tale. In the quaint language of the chronicle: "In order to entice people to go to his new country, he called it Greenland, and painted it as such an excellent place for pasture, wood and fish, that the next year he was followed thither by twenty-five ships full of colonists, who had furnished themselves richly with household goods and cattle of all sorts; but only fourteen of these ships arrived." The other eleven, we are left to surmise, were wrecked on the way.—*St. Nicholas for July.*

Celebrating the Fourth.

The centennial Independence day was not observed in New York city after the manner of an ordinary fourth of July, with only commonplace addresses, a great noise of guns and cannon, and a grand blaze of fireworks, although these things were not lacking. But the "centennial celebration committee" devised a unique method of celebrating the nation's one hundredth birthday. Without entering into details, we may mention that a patriotic demonstration commenced on the night of July 3 at ten o'clock, the request being made that every building in the city be illuminated from ten o'clock P. M. of July 3 until half-past one of the morning of July 4, and also suitably decorated during these hours, as well as on the day and evening of the fourth. A great procession arrived about midnight at Union square, salutes were fired, bells rung, fireworks displayed and a selection of patriotic music rendered. On the morning of the fourth a great meeting was held in the Academy of Music, with an oration, singing and instrumental music appropriate to the occasion. The celebration committee also recommended citizens generally to assemble at some convenient hour in churches or other suitable places, and to add to the other exercises of the day thanksgiving for the blessings bestowed upon this nation.

Advertising.

"Katie, have you got one like mine. Ain't it pretty?" asked a young lady at the Centennial, as she exhibited a handsomely printed card. "Oh! my, let's see; no, Jennie, I'll run right over to that stand and get one." "You don't know how many I have, Katie, lots of them—papa says I ought not to take them. He says: 'These gentlemen put them on their counters for business men and people who buy.'" "Oh! pshaw, every little boy and girl that comes to the Exhibition gathers a collection; well, my papa says they are worthless anyhow, and says that all successful business men advertise in the newspapers, and don't trust to dodgers which are thrown away or crumpled in the hand by vacant, staring visitors who don't know what was in the circular one minute after reading it." And her papa was right. The only beneficial method of advertising is through the newspapers. People read and profit by advertisements in the newspapers.

Flies.

A correspondent of the London *Gardener* writes: For three years I have lived in a town, and during that time my sitting-room has been free from flies, three or four only walking about my breakfast table, while all my neighbors were crowded. I often congratulated myself on my escape, but I knew not the reason of it until a few days ago. I then had occasion to move my goods to another house, while I remained on for two days longer. Among other things moved were two boxes of geraniums and calceolaries, which stood in my window—being always open to full extent, top and bottom. The boxes were not gone half an hour before my room was as full of flies as those around me. This, to me, is a new discovery, and perhaps may serve to encourage others in that which is always a source of pleasure, and which now proves also to be a source of comfort, viz.: window gardening.

A Female Husband.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Scotland to his friend in Virginia: I will now tell you of two young women who had been disappointed in marriage, and being intimate they revealed their minds to each other and resolved to live as man and wife in some place where they were not known. They drew lots to decide who should be the man. The one on whom it fell assumed the name of James Hall. They then set out on their journey, and at last came to Epping, leased a house there and kept an inn. They had a servant, but each performed the duties belonging to his or her station. They traded honestly, gained a good deal of money, were well respected, and lived together thirty-one years, until at last the wife died, when the discovery was made. James Hall served in all the offices of the place except constable, and had been often foreman of juries, and was to have been church warden if the discovery of her sex had not been made.

At our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers, gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage,) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

Pimples on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of JUNIPER TAR SOAP. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.—*Com.*

He who is false to present duty breaks a thread in the loom, and will see the defect when the weaving of a lifetime is unrolled.

Liver and Blood Diseases.

By. R. V. Pierce, M. D., author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser."

A healthy liver secretes each day about two and one-half pounds of bile, which contains a great amount of waste material taken from the blood. When the liver becomes torpid or congested it fails to eliminate this vast amount of noxious substance, which, therefore, remains to poison the blood, and be conveyed to every part of the system. What must be the condition of the blood when it is receiving and retaining each day two and one-half pounds of poison? Nature tries to work off this poison through other channels and organs—the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc.—but these organs become overtaxed in performing this labor in addition to their natural functions, and cannot long withstand the pressure, but become variously diseased.

The brain, which is the great electrical center of all vitality, is unduly stimulated by the unhealthy blood which passes to it from the heart, and it fails to perform its office healthily. Hence the symptoms of bile poisoning which are dullness, headache, incapacity to keep the mind on any one subject, impairment of memory, dizzy, sleepy or nervous feelings, gloomy forebodings, and irritability of temper. The blood being itself diseased, as it forms the sweat upon the surface of the skin, it is so irritating and poisonous that it produces discolored brown spots, pimples, blotches and other eruptions, sores, boils, carbuncles and scrofulous humors. The stomach, bowels and other organs cannot escape becoming affected, sooner or later, and we have, as a result, costiveness, piles, dropsy, dyspepsia, diarrhea. Other symptoms are common, as bitter or bad taste in mouth, internal heat, palpitation, teasing cough, unsteady appetite, choking sensation in throat, bloating of stomach, pain in sides or about shoulders or back, coldness of extremities, etc., etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any one case at one time. The liver being the great depurating or blood cleansing organ of the system, set this great "housekeeper of our health" at work, and the foul corruptions which gender in the blood, and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, with very small doses daily of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, are pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their persevering and somewhat protracted use the most tainted systems may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of these great resolvents.

The Belmont Hotel, of Boston, is fast becoming a popular resort for commercial men and travelers. The Belmont is situated in the heart of the business center, and is easily reached by street cars or by carriages, the latter costing but fifty cents.

Every person going to the Centennial or to travel anywhere, will avoid trouble and expense by getting a Centennial and Travelers' Guide. Price, post-paid, twenty-five cents. Travelers' Publishing Co., 25 Park Row, N. Y.

We copy the following from an exchange, which is important, if true: Chronic diarrhea of long standing, also dysentery, and all similar complaints common at this season of the year, can be cured by the use (internally) of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. We know whereof we affirm.

Safely and certainly that great external remedy, GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, removes cutaneous eruptions by opening the pores whose obstruction was the cause of the difficulty. Test and you will indorse it. Depot, Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth avenue, New York. Beautiful shades of black or brown are produced by Hill's Hair Dye.

The cathartics used and approved by the physicians comprising the various medical associations of this State are now sold under the name of *Parsons' Purgative Pills*.

Vegetine is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC.—In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural healthful activity of the system, we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact, it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The tonic in its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is not increased in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follows. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic sold by all Druggists.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle--Prime to Extra Bullocks	$ 07½	@	½
Common to Good Texans	07	@	07
Milch Cows	33 00	@55	00
Hogs—Live	—	@	—
Dressed	08½	@	08½
Sheep	04¼	@	05¾
Lambs	06¾	@	09
Cotton—Middling	11⅞	@	12
Flour—Extra Western	5 25	@ 6	50
State Extra	5 25	@ 6	75
Wheat—Red Western	97	@ 1	12
No. 2 Spring	1 15	@ 1	17
Rye—State	88	@	93
Barley—State	60	@	60
Barley—Malt	85	@ 1	25
Oats—Mixed Western	37	@	41
Corn—Mixed Western	61	@	61
Hay, per cwt	61	@	95
Straw, per cwt	60	@ 1	20
Hops.......75's—10 @17 ... olds	04	@	08
Pork—Mess	20 00	@20	00
Lard	11½	@	11½
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	24 00	@26	00
" No. 2, new	12 00	@13	0
Dry Cod, per cwt	5 00	@ 5	00
Herring, Scaled, per box	23	@	25
Petroleum—Crude.......09 @09¼	Refined,		16
Wool—California Fleece	19	@	31
Texas "	20	@	23
Australian "	40	@	46
Butter—State	20	@	26
Western Dairy	24	@	25
Western Yellow	18	@	21
Western Ordinary	13	@	15
Cheese—State Factory	08	@	11
State Skimmed	03	@	05
Western	04	@	09
Eggs—State	17	@	17½

BUFFALO.

Flour	6 15	@10	00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 27	@ 1	27
Corn—Mixed	52	@	52
Oats	36	@	36
Rye	85	@	85
Barley	92	@	92

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef Cattle—Extra	04	@	06½
Sheep	04½	@	05¾
Hogs—Dressed	08¾	@	09¼
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	5 75	@ 8	00
Wheat—Red Western	85	@ 1	00
Rye	78	@	78
Corn—Yellow	58	@	59
Mixed	54	@	57
Oats—Mixed	27½	@	31
Petroleum—Crude ......11¼ @11¾	Refined		15½

WATERTOWN, MASS.

Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	4 75	@ 7	62½
Sheep	1 50	@ 5	50
Lambs	8 00	@10	00

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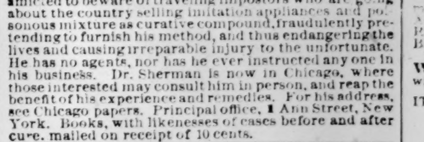
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COMPLEXIONAL DEFECTS are PERMANENTLY REMOVED by its use, and it exerts a most BEAUTIFYING INFLUENCE upon the face, neck, arms, and, indeed, upon the entire cuticle, which it endows with REMARKABLE PURITY, FAIRNESS and SOFTNESS.

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4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and functional harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively, and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucous from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing of the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night sweats and pains and feeling of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation; hard breathing and paroxysms of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken, new signs of returning health will appear, as the blood improves in strength and purity, disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, syphilitic sores, chronic skin diseases gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate (the principle constituent in the advertised Sarsaparillas, associated in some cases with Hyd. of Potassa) have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

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